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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Washington Measures Its Acts

France Asks for Big Changes

Massachusetts Sales Leap Up

Russia Warns Off All Nations

Denmark Curbs Its Hypnotists

Harvard Hopes to Lead World

WASHINGTON reviews a week that opened trails sure to lead far in American history. Passage of the gold bill devaluates the dollar to 60 cents and takes a $2,000,000,000 profit for a fund to be used by the Treasury with the functions of a central bank. Items of major importance are the President's forcing political lawyers out of their dual places in the departments, the effort to pare down Civil Works appropriations, the five times over-subscription of the $2,000,000,000 recovery loan, the House's passage of the largest naval construction bill since the World War, which may provoke a naval armaments race, the recognition of Cuba and El Salvador, the protest to Germany over whitting down of interest due American investors—Only a big country can take such steps, only big thinking can keep them in wise paths.

* * *

France sees Edouard Daladier called again to the Premiership and asked by President Lebrun to form a strong Government and initiate a new deal. Former President Domergue declined to return from private life when asked to undertake the reform. The French press and public cry for a strong man to act as leader and correct the scandalous abuses in official life that have almost wrecked the republican régime. If a dictatorship should come, democracy will be suffering as it has suffered in other countries—Not because it is a failure, but because it has been vilely abused.

* * *

Massachusetts retail sales for the first half of January show an increase of 21.1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933. This imposing increase in business volume is shown in the collective reports of 605 retailers in 78 cities and towns cooperating with the Massachusetts State Recovery Board. "We are forced to conclude that the gain in comparison with last year is very real," says the board. The largest gain was in the apparel group, 29.8 per cent. And in poor times or in flush ones a sage's saying holds true—The apparel oft proclaims the man.

* * *

Russia through Joseph Stalin "warns everybody not to poke their snouts into the Soviet potato patch." Alleging that both Japan and Germany covet Russian territory, the dictator declares a war against the Soviet Union would start a world revolution in Asia and Europe and crush capitalism. He believes Communists in nations that fought Russia would rise up to overthrow their governments, but he sees hope in the new American-Russian rapprochement—It helps to preserve all international relationships.

* * *

Italy sees its effort to blaze a new air trail to South America end in a crack-up on the beach near Fortaleza, Brazil. Commander Francia Lombardi, with Count Franco Mazzoti as second pilot, crosses the south Atlantic from Dakara, French West Africa, but runs out of fuel and crashes on the beach while hunting a landing place in the dark. Mechanic and radioman suffer minor injuries—Lesser men, in their difficulties, would have been lost in the ocean.

* * *

Denmark strikes an official blow at hypnotism. Minister of Justice C. Theodore Zahle notifies all heads of police that the statute of 1922 applying to hypnotism, thought-reading, suggestion, auto-suggestion and spiritualism must be rigidly enforced. All public performers must have their performances approved. This may save good citizens from being led into wrong acts and ideas by acknowledged hypnotists—But how shall they be saved from the unnamed hypnotisms that lie in wait behind so many corners of modern life?

* * *

Harvard University will undertake to draw into its faculty the most able investigators and teachers of the world. And for their students President James Bryant Conant says efforts will be made to attract the most promising young men throughout the nation. Many scholarships paying up to $1200 a year are advocated for promising youth without financial resources. A still finer fellowship is to be built upon the already successful house system—Harvard's new head sees Harvard as a supreme contributor to intellectual culture.

* * *

China witnesses heart-rending scenes as the great Yellow River goes on one more rampage. Countless bodies sweep down the stream amid cakes of ice. In Honan and Hopei Provinces many farmers in the flooded area take refuge on their housetops and drifting ice prevents rescuers from reaching them. "China's Sorrow" is the nickname given the Yellow River—But modern engineering skill could and should change that to "China's Joy."

Bill to Check Markets Is Up To Roosevelt

Congress Awaits His Word Before Proceeding, but Committees Study It

Intent Is Simple

Leaders Say Measure Will Take Due Course Unless White House Speaks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Congressional leaders were disposed today to await instructions from the White House before pushing ahead with legislation to bring stock exchanges under federal control.

Although the voluminous report drafted by a special interdepartmental committee made only general recommendations and purposely left the actual drafting of legislation to Congress, the latter body will await orders from the President before it gives the status of emergency legislation to the proposed measure.

In the meantime the interstate commerce committees of both Senate and House began to study the document which urges Congress to place a federal authority over all stock exchanges with complete discretionary power to regulate and control them as it sees fit.

Representative Sam Rayburn (D.) of Texas, chairman of the House Committee, began drafting operations, but Speaker Henry T. Rainey of Illinois was of the opinion that it would not be given preferential status unless the White House so orders. There is a possibility that only preliminary work will be done this session and that final enactment will be allowed to go over until the next.

Capital Still Agape

The extent to which the interdepartmental committee unanimously pushed its proposals for clipping the wings of market speculation and bringing the whole vast security exchange system under control has left Washington a little breathless.

As to the basic objective there is no significant opposition. Most congressional critics agree with the committee that:

"1. The specific practices of the market must be made reliable and clean, no matter what point of view is adopted with regard to the larger questions.

"2. So far as possible, the aim should be to try to create a condition in which fluctuations in security values more nearly approximate fluctuations in the position of the enterprise itself and of general economic conditions—that is, tend to

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All Skilled Jobless In Virgin Islands On CWA Projects

ST. THOMAS, V. I., Jan. 29 (By U. P.)—The Federal Government's 75 CWA projects, now under way here, have absorbed all of the jobless skilled labor in the Virgin Islands and have made necessary the importation of additional workers from Puerto Rico where a serious unemployment problem still exists.

Much of the federal relief work is centered on a 600-acre tract of land recently purchased by the Department of Interior for homesteading projects. Already 61 families have acquired plots on the tract which is on Lindbergh Bay here. Homes are being erected and gardens are already under cultivation.

Drought, one of the principal drawbacks to systematical agricultural development on this island, will largely be avoided by the discovery of an excellent source of water from natural springs which were discovered by Mr. Norris Nichols, federal agricultural extension agent.

Work on what is to be a system of good roads is under way and these highways are expected to help encourage tourist travel to the Virgin Islands.

When the Rocky Mountains Were Built, Mr. Triceratops Lost His Grass Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 — New revelations as to what happened millions of years ago to wipe out a continent of Dinosaurs, are pieced together in the bulletin report of Peabody Museum, Yale, issued today by Dr. Richard S. Lull.

Dr. Lull has been working on the class of pre-historic monsters known as Cereatopsian Dinosaurs, gigantic monstrosities from 1½ to 21 feet long with heads covered by thick armous-plate, stout horns and spines. Thirty-seven species have been described from remains found in different parts of North America. Their tracks found in the sandstone of the Connecticut River Valley attracted attention late in the eighteenth century and were explained as the footprints of giant birds. Nearly 100 such birds were described from the sandstone records.

As the result of 30 years' work in the study of rock records and fossil remains of these animals, Dr. Lull expressed the opinion that changes in geography and climate account for their disappearance. Perhaps the best known restoration of a dinosaur is that of Triceratops.

Triceratops wore three tremendous horns, two behind the eyes pointing forward, and one on the tip of its nose. It lived upon plant life exclusively and had a long, hooked beak probably used like a scythe to cut its food and as an effective weapon of defense. An extension of the back of the skull was developed into a huge horn-covered frill, margined with spines to protect the neck. It was because of such creatures as this that the name "Dinosaur" was applied to the group, a word of Greek origin meaning "Terrible Lizard."

Dr. Lull asserts that these lizards which were the dominant life in North America at one time, disappeared because of arid conditions imposed upon their feeding grounds in the region between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains when these mountains were raised during the late Jurrassic Period. Winds carrying rain could not pass over the tops of these high peaks and the result was no rain for the eastern side. This wiped out the 20-to-50-ton monsters that needed one-half to two tons of grass for each meal, and with these gone, the smaller, flesh-eating dinosaurs also disappeared.

Sets New Goals

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Bachrach

Dr. James B. Conant

President of Harvard University.

Conant Proposes To Make Harvard 'Truly National'

New President in His First Report Visions Ever Broadening Influence

Harvard University as the center of highest learning in America to which will be attracted the most able teachers and highest ranking scholars, is the future seen by Dr. James B. Conant, president, in his first annual report to the board of overseers.

A note of forceful purpose to recapture the point of view of Puritan ancestors who thought of education and theology as inseparably connected, is encountered in the report. "It is hard for us to recapture their viewpoint," says the president, since learning has become so secular. Nevertheless he views the universities of today as residuary legatees of spiritual values guarded by the church only three centuries ago.

"In the future even more than in the past," he said, "we should attract to our student body the most promising young men throughout the whole nation. To accomplish its mission, Harvard must be a truly national university. The young men who enter the college and our professional schools are today drawn from no single locality and no single class. Harvard must also draw to its staff the most able investigators and teachers of the world."

Clearly Manifest

No radical changes in educational policies seem imminent. Regarding the tutorial system, house plan and general examinations, innovations promulgated by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell in the two years preceding his retirement, Dr. Conant says: "The great advantages which have resulted are clearly manifest. I need not argue the point, the changes have proven their worth beyond question."

Revision of the scholarship policy was referred to as necessary in order that "any man with remarkable talents may obtain his education at Harvard whether he be rich or penniless, whether he come from Boston or San Francisco. This is the ideal toward which we must work; today our fellowship and scholarship funds are woefully inadequate.

"Something can be accomplished by a regrouping of present scholarship funds, combining smaller scholarships and thus providing a greater number of large fellowships. I hope that in the near future, fellowships with some new designations may be awarded to the high ranking scholars of each class, irrespective of the students' needs. The monetary award could then be adjusted in each case after a careful consideration of all the factors in each personal situation."

The newly organized Society of Fellows, established during Dr. Lowell's régime, called forth particular praise as "a stimulating influence to the houses and the graduate schools." Junior Fellows are selected for "their promise of notable contribution to knowledge and thought, by such methods as in the opinion of the Senior Fellows shall seem most likely to measure their future capacity."

Sinister Tales In Racket Trial Arouse Chicago

Stories of Intimidation and Bombings Show How Industry Suffered

Conspiracy Charged

Shadow of 'Al' Capone Lurks Always in Background of the Sordid Picture

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—As tales of violence unfold daily before the Criminal Court of Cook County in the long awaited racket conspiracy trial, the public is getting a clearer picture of what has gone on behind the scenes during the local drama of trade racketeering. Bombings, smashing of windows, pouring of acid on clothes in cleaning plants and other violence have been related by witnesses called to tell what they have faced in trying to run their businesses.

Although Chicago's arch "public enemy," "Al" Capone, rests quietly in the federal penitentiary, the weight of his hand is held by authorities to have fallen heavy on many more activities than those with which he is popularly associated.

That is why, in this trial now occupying four assistant state's attorneys, 13 defense lawyers, and involving a score of defendants, the name of Alphonse Capone dominates the background, if he himself is not to be found in the foreground.

Means Decisive Battle

The trial, which is expected to consume several months, is the supreme effort of the United States to break up an alleged conspiracy to control four industries—the cleaning and dyeing, the laundry, the linen supply and the carbonated beverage industries.

The indictment charges the group of defendants, Capone among them, with the responsibility for bombings, boycotts, and other forms of violence which were allegedly performed in an effort to bring every last little retailer "into line"—that is, to force him to pay his tribute in one way or another, to the bosses.

Some 300 witnesses have been called to take their turns before the jury and tell how they were threatened, intimidated, and otherwise forced to "cooperate." Already 30 of them have been heard.

A typical story was that told by Mr. Harry Besserer, a retail cleaner and dyer, as to how he had been intimidated by "union" officials into falling into line. He was at the time an independent, cut-rate dealer, charging 79 cents a garment. The "union" referred to was the Retail Cleaners and Dyers Union, a trade organization headed by one of the defendants.

Forced to Raise Prices

First, his store window and his neon electric sign were smashed, and then he was visited by a union official, he said, who told him he had to come up with the prices and put their sign in the window—cleaning $1.25. He hesitated, he said, and then they told him to go to a meeting. At that meeting, he said, he saw several men in an anteroom, doing guard duty with pistols strapped to their waists.

He was given until a certain time to put up the new sign, he said, and

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Danes Set Limits On Hypnotic Shows And Spiritualism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—More rigid enforcement of the 1922 statute regulating public meetings at which hypnotism is practiced as well as spiritualistic displays, has been instituted by Mr. C. Th. Zahle, Danish Minister of Justice.

In a circular issued to the Danish police Jan. 12, "thought reading, suggestion and auto-suggestion" are defined as within the scope of the Statute which applies to hypnotism, spiritualism and anti-spiritualism.

Under the order, meetings involving these practices cannot be held until after an exhibition of the methods is given before authorized medical examiners. The restriction applies whether or not admission is charged and covers such exhibitions at circuses or variety shows.

It is especially emphasized that the regulations do not apply to gatherings which are held for religious purposes.

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Things Present

"Would the United States stand by and see Britain invaded?" Mr. Abbot asked recently in his "Watching the World Go By." Several of our readers have replied to this question, and seven of their letters will be found on the southeast corner of the back page.

Youngsters will be happy to see a story on the Children's page by the author of the Milly-Molly-Mandy series.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage graces the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and more Vocations.

Sub-Zero Weather Over East Doesn't Stop This Fountain

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At Old Deerfield, Mass

Anyone Who Doubts This Being a Photograph of a Fountain Should Notice the Streams of Water Boring Through the Mound of Ice.

New England Sits On Icy Pinnacle In 60-Mile Gale

Even the Wise Old Owls Were Fooled by Balmy Weather

Boston stuck its head out of the quilts this morning into the rattling teeth of a sub-zero gale.

And the weatherman predicts strong winds and a temperature near 5 below tonight. Apparently there's no use glaring at him. He can't do anything about it. At least, not before Wednesday!

"Slightly warmer, Wednesday," was the hopeful prophecy voiced by Mr. G. Harold Noyes, local meteorologist from his 40-mile-an-hour perch atop the Federal Building this morning. He hesitated a moment:

"Make that, 'Not quite so cold, Wednesday!'"

What a Gale!

At daybreak it was blowing a whole gale around the lofty corners of the weather bureau—52 miles an hour. By 10 o'clock it was two below zero. Storm flags flickered stiffly all along the coast from the Virginia Capes to Eastport. It blew west northwest to a velocity of nearly 60 miles an hour.

Basking in a week of premature Spring, New England got left out in the cold completely. Just when it appeared folks hereabout would start taking the shutters off the resorts to catch some of the Florida business, an icy blast stormed out of the northwest and blew all the out-of-season ideas right off the stepladder.

It fooled some wise little animals, too. The beavers at the Benson animal farm in Nashua started breaking camp last week and the snowy owls began laying eggs. Now they're relenting the impatience that permitted their domestic impulses to get roped in by anything so fickle as New England weather.

Up there in the outskirts of the stratosphere, the weathermen recorded a roof-rattling gale that whistled over the icy crown at the rate of 105 streamlined miles an hour. The thermometer stood at 46 degrees below zero. The barometer (made to order for Mount Washington winters) read 22.19.

General Cold Wave

The cold spell is general over Canada and northern United States.

St. Paul reported 10 below zero with a wind that more than rubbed it in. Chicago gasped with a 40-mile-an-hour wind that had a 4-below bite in it. The balmy Southland chattered on the frosty rim, with northern Florida, the Carolinas, Virginia and Tennessee predicting severe cold waves tonight.

Out in Lincoln, Neb., people who were sunning themselves in a record January temperature of 70 degrees, saw the mercury take the biggest and the quickest nose dive ever recorded there. By nightfall yesterday the thermometer leveled out of the tailspin at 20 above.

The high wind brought Washington a temperature of 10 degrees above zero and a forecast from the weather bureau of a drop to five above, tonight.

Up in Las Pas, Manitoba, near the icy portals to the Canadian arctic, the temperature hit 44 below zero.

LaGuardia Marshals Forces to Aid Needy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—With military efficiency, all city relief agencies here were mobilized by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today to supply food and shelter for every destitute man and woman in the city as the temperature plunged overnight to an icy low near zero.

Faced with the necessity for making relief available immediately, the Mayor did not wait to assemble his Board of Estimate, but got their promise of coöperation on the emergency funding procedure by telephone.

The emergency is being met with a thoroughness that has never before marked the city's effort to take care of its needy, and within a few hours this morning a network of emergency canteens and lodgings had been laid throughout the city.

Wh-e-ew! What a Week!

* * *

Just Take a Look at the New Trails; And Roosevelt's Still 'Sitting Pretty'

* * *

An Intimate Message From Washington

1287 National Press Building,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1934.

This last has been a fateful week, a week in which we all knew that large history was being made under our noses, but were everlastingly grateful we didn't have to write it, except in tentative fashion for him who runs—and reads daily newspapers. It has been peculiarly a little difficult to translate into permanent terms, a time in which conclusive decisions were being taken, whose import nobody could foresee.

Just to convey to you a sense of the critical times these are—if that is necessary—let us survey together the major factors which have emerged in Washington in the last few days. They are factors which open trails that will lead far in American history. But in precisely what directions, none of us can foresee. Just to survey the tangled map of trails, however, may give us a sense of perspective.

There is first, of course, passage of the gold bill devaluing the dollar at least to 60 cents taking a $2,000,000,000 profit with which to play the world exchanges, altering the fundamental nature of the Federal Reserve System, creating for the first time the functions of a central bank in the Treasury. Whew!

Civil Works Bear

There is the Administration's effort—and the resultant squall—to let go of the tail of the Civil Works bear. This is a political and social development of profoundest significance.

There is President Roosevelt's forceful compaign against abuse of political influence, which has already driven several politico-lawyers to cover, and may thrust into some of the slimiest trails and tunnels in the American governmental underworld.

There is the five times oversubscription of the first recovery loan—$2,000,000,000—with its promise of sure and orthodox financing for the rest of our debt.

There is passage in the House of the largest naval construction bill since the great war—a commentary on the times and quite possibly the start of a race which will carry us on a sadder, longer road than we imagine.

There is the recognition of governments in Cuba and El Salvador—both marking successes in the "good neighbor" policy in Latin America which President Roosevelt and Secretary Cordell Hull have already

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How Do You Like Your Servants —Good Natured or Energetic?

Department of Labor Bureau Conducts Inquiry That Shows Complete Lack of Standardization

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Though the NRA has not yet decreed that household workers are subject to codes, this type of employment even back in 1930 was beset by fundamental difficulties that seriously affect both worker and employer.

A survey, conducted in Chicago in 1930, the results of which were made public today by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, reveals widespread lack of standardization in household employment. The group of employers canvassed were living for the most part on incomes of over $10,000 a year, yet their domestic employees were hired according to no definite wage scale based on experience, skill or time worked and no standard for the length of the working day.

Overtime was found to be rarely computed or paid for. Workers were expected to perform any service that might be required from getting up in the morning until going to bed at night.

"In domestic service it is the person who is hired, and not distinctly the labor of the person," is the attitude of the employer.

The extremely long working day and irregular hours in many homes are unnecessary, in the view of Miss Eleanor Johnson, who made the Chicago study.

"According to at least half of the employers' schedules, a working day of about 10 hours on week days, including time for meals and six hours on Sunday, seems a possibility," she declares.

From the employer's view the study showed problems due to lack of training and efficiency on the part of the employees, due to her attitude toward her work, her associates and her employer; problems relating to the cost of service and turnover; and the inadequacy of records, references and supply of workers available at employment bureaus.

Of 211 employers reporting, all but 14 stated that they found it necessary to train new employees in all or part of their duties. Due to a lack of standards for both employers and employees one sixth of the employers reported that employees needed training "in my way of doing things." Cooking, serving and cleaning were cited as the branches of housework in which it was most frequently needed to give training.

"Honesty," "dependableness," "willingness," "good nature," "kindness to children," and "ability to follow directions," were traits desired by the majority of employers in their household workers. "Initiative" was the trait least commonly asked. "Fairness," was the chief trait desired by the greatest number of employees in the person for whom they worked, yet this was the trait reported by the greatest number as seldom found.

The report does not claim to give a picture of Chicago employment conditions after they became worse with the general business slump, but Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau, adds that "in no other occupational field, perhaps, has there been so drastic a slipping of standards, of wages, and of working conditions during the depression period as in domestic employment."

Fukien Rebellion Ends With Army's Surrender

HONG KONG, Jan. 29 (AP)—Government reports from Amoy yesterday said the rebellion in Fukien Province had ended with the surrender of the Nineteenth Route Army. Reorganization of the famous fighting body under National Government auspices has begun, the reports stated.

Addition of the Nineteenth Army would bring strength of the Nanking or National Government forces in Fukien to 100,000 men.

Gill Is Ready For Showdown; Plans to Strike

Norfolk Prison Colony Head Awaits Action on Suspension

Supporters to Rally

Future of Rockefeller Research Work in Prisons Declared Menaced

Mr. Howard B. Gill, superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, today declared he expected to be suspended, but revealed that he will welcome this development as an opportunity to open fire on his assailants and to launch a counter-attack against what he charges is a "campaign of sabotage" against Norfolk.

In an exclusive interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, Superintendent Gill revealed that he would ask Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, Commissioner of Correction, for the right to answer his critics and show the sources and motives of the accusations against Norfolk before final sentence is passed on him.

So far the attacks on Norfolk have been one-sided, but it was learned today that a vast number of influential supporters of Superintendent Gill, who have so far remained silent, will go into action with the result that many of the assailants will have to look to their own reputations.

The wind that whistled around the chimney of Superintendent Gill's house at Norfolk this morning and blasted at the windows, seemed but a harbinger of the winds of controversy that are to be shortly unleashed, and the superintendent, who was on his way to see Mr. Dillon to receive his sentence, appeared a willing vortex for the whirlwind that was coming.

Mr. Gill said he would ask that any suspension be temporary, pending the report of State Auditor Francis X. Hurley, who is investigating the State's six penal institutions and who is candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

He will in addition request the following concessions:

1. That he be given the right to answer Mr. Hurley's report.
2. That the report and his answers be considered by an unbiased, nonpartisan commission.
3. That he be freed from all departmental regulations to remain silent.
5. That he be permitted to remain in charge of research for the Rockefeller Foundation.

It was learned today that a change in the administration of Norfolk or any effective attack on the theory of the experiment would not only deal a blow at penology in Massachusetts, but in the whole nation.

The Rockefeller Foundation has contributed $55,000 to the experiment at Norfolk, and it has done practically all of its work through Mr. Gill, who has been the contact man between the foundation and Norfolk. The foundation has a historian at Norfolk, whose task it is to write the history of the colony during its first five years. What he has to report was to have furnished a guide for similar experiments throughout the nation.

Apprehension has been expressed by an official of the foundation that the progress of penology throughout the United States may be sacrificed or retarded merely because a group of Massachusetts politicians and other forces can dupe the people into attacking and disrupting Norfolk.

It was learned today on reliable authority that if Mr. Dillon decides to suspend Mr. Gill, he will do so on the assumption that Mr. Gill's removal will quiet the present tumult about Norfolk. All indications are, however, that the opposite effect will be attained. Mr. Gill has no intention of accepting a dismissal without forcing everyone to show his hand, nor have the friends of the prison any intention of abandoning Mr. Gill.

Superintendent Gill Defends His Action

In his first decisive counter attack in what is bound to be a pitched battle in defense of his position as superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, Mr. Howard B. Gill late last night defended his action in altering the case records of three prisoners who attempted to escape from the institution.

In a letter to Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, commissioner of correction, Mr. Gill declared that Mr. Francis B. Sayre, former commissioner of correction, knew that the escape attempt would not be included in the record of the men at the prison.

Nearly 50 prisoners were rounded up following the break and they all faced discipline if the ringleaders refused to confess. Mr. Gill in a perfectly ethical prison practice told the group that if those responsible for the attempted break would "own up," he would not place an official charge on their records.

Mr. Gill states in his report that a "double crossing" house officer inserted the record of the escape against the prisoners who honestly came forward and confessed their part in the break attempt. Following receipt of a letter from a social worker interested in one of the prisoners involved, in which she reported that an official charge of the act had been placed in the records against one of the inmates who had

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Administration Courts Liberals And Increases Nonpartisanship In Supporting Senator Johnson

Middle Political Group Gains Importance With Roosevelt's Gesture Toward Californian Who Backed Him in 1932

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—In a tacit second-hand indorsement of Senator Hiram Johnson's reëlection campaign in California, President Roosevelt seeks to strengthen the important political tie which keeps liberal Republicans broadly in his support. It is a significant stage in his movement toward a middle political grouping—the same grouping which contributed so largely to his election.

Emerging from the White House, the Administration's political Pooh-Bah, Mr. James A. Farley, declared last night that "I know enough about California as a state to know that of course its voters will return Hiram Johnson to the Senate." Most political observers in Washington agreed that Mr. Roosevlt must be behind this statement, and that Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Bronson M. Cutting of New Mexico might receive similar indorsement.

Though the liberal Republicans have strayed far from the Administration reservation on many accasions in the last 11 months—as is their nature—they generally come back to Mr. Roosevelt. Certainly they are closer to him than to their old-guard colleagues. But their criticisms of plenty of administration acts and tactics have been barbed.

Progressives "Gad-Flys"

The keenest gad-flys of the NRA are in progressive circles, as the campaign of Senators William E. Borah and Gerald P. Nye currently demonstrates. No Republican Progressive has hesitated to attack any feature of the Roosevelt program, hammer-and-tongs, when it suited him.

Despite which, President Roosevelt now stands behind an indorsement of Senator Johnson, whose electoral plight was acute. In part, he is of course repaying the stout work done for him in the 1932 elections by the independent Republicans, and Senator Johnson in particular. But more significantly, he is looking ahead toward his middle grouping.

Indeed, the continuance in their present capacity as foot-loose opponents or supporters, of the old "Sons of the Wild Jackass" alignment, is recognized by observers here as one of the most hopeful factors in the political situation. No criticism is so effective as when it comes from friends, and the criticisms advanced by various insurgent Senators have been among the most welcome and useful in the Administration's history.

The progressive grouping is of course strongest in support of the reformist theories of the New Deal. They are a powerful influence against graft and sabotage from within. They train a penetrating eye upon the NRA to distinguish signs of domination by vested interests. They defend the Federal Trade Commission, object to jettisoning the anti-trust laws, and sponsor a wide range of social experiments. They are alert to patronage excesses.

Insurgents vs. Demtics

Indeed, Washington at this moment witnesses two sets of strident wails; on one side of the street, the insurgent Senators insist that only Democrats are being appointed to posts which should be nonpartisan, on the other side old-guard Demtics claim that "you have to be a Republican to get an expert job."

It is safe to assume that between the two extremes of criticism, administrative conduct will be nearer impartiality than it has been at most periods of partisan control.

The extreme importance of the fresh sponsorship of Senator Johnson by the Administration is thus keenly appreciated here. It means that President Roosevelt is reaching out once more toward the goal of liberal reform, that he takes a step away from intense partisanship under the Demtic banner alone. It counteracts to a great extent whatever unpleasant impressions were left by the "Recovery Party" fiasco in the New York City elections.

The New Deal once more raises its unpartisan banners, and heads toward the old Roosevelt objective of a political stance "a little to left of center."

It's Open Season For Beach-Combing At Ocean Resorts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—It is open season for beach-combing on Long Island, and hundreds of beach-combers are searching the sands for jewelry and coins dropped by bathers and vacationists during the last four or five months.

As colorful characters as the men associated with the sea and the tropics, these beach-combers will hold forth until early spring. Year after year the same combers return to the old haunts.

An ordinary shovel and sieve comprise the beach-comber's business utensils. He plies around bulkheads, jetties and poles, where the waves and tides deposit valuables.

Some combers net as much as $5 or $6 in coins in a single day, particularly on days when the ocean washes away two or three feet of the upper strata of sand, affording them an opportunity "to see what's under cover," as they put it in their vernacular.

In the Long Beach and Jones Beach, as well as the Rockaway territory, the beach-combers are at present enjoying a prosperous period. Much in the way of trinkets and coins have been found, although rusty nails, for some unexplainable reason, are in unusual abundance.

It is an unwritten law among the beach-combers that if a person has a satisfactory claim to an item, jewelry in particular, it is returned to his possession. Invariably there is a reward to the beach-comber. Thousands of dollars in valuables, it is estimated, have been returned to original owners by these men.

Beach-combers describe their business as fascinating. The same impulse that inspires the explorer prompts them to go on. They are not deterred by rain or cold. Indeed, like his brethren of the sea, weather cannot phase him. Rain meets with their favor since it flattens the sands and enables them to search around the "top" for things.

Aside from items of monetary value, the beach-combers around Long Island gather a variety of interesting things, like pretty sea shells, star fish, multi-colored stones as well as hundreds of objects that drift ashore from the broad Atlantic.

Chemical Patents 'Grow' To Break World Records

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Prof. E. J. Crane of Ohio State University will report to the American Chemical Society here in March that 28,051 chemical patents were issued in the principal countries in the world in 1933 to break all records.

Professor Crane is editor of "Chemical Abstracts." His report will be made at the society's eighty-seventh meeting, to be held here March 25-30. Chemical patents of the following countries are reported in "Chemical Abstracts": Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

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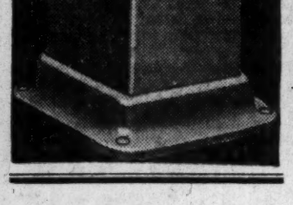

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Navy Expansion Plan Opposed by Churches

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is today on record as unqualifiedly opposed to the Roosevelt Administration's projected program of naval expansion, holding that it seriously compromises all that is implied in the President's "Good Neighbor" policy toward other nations.

In a memorandum which Dr. Albert W. Beaven, president of the council, forwarded to President Roosevelt today, the committee sets forth its objections to the naval program, characterizing it morally unjustifiable "at a time when constructive programs of social welfare are being crippled and thousands of schools being closed for lack of funds."

"We believe that this program of naval expansion will tend to develop in our own and other countries a state of mind that will make difficult, if not altogether impossible, a general reduction of armaments by international agreement," the memorandum continues. "We believe that adoption of this legislation would considerably aggravate a world situation already tense and serious, stimulate further naval competition among the principal maritime powers, and jeopardize the success of the 1935 naval conference."

CWA to 'Tell World' Of New York Welfare

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—A staff of 80 newspaper workers organized by the Civil Works Administration opened the first government publicity campaign ever undertaken here today, to acquaint an uninformed public with all social welfare work carried on in this city.

The project is under joint direction of the Civil Works service department of the CWA, the Welfare Council and the Newspaper Guild of New York, with cooperation of the Russell Sage Foundation and state welfare authorities. It is expected that eventually a total of 110 newspaper workers will be engaged in the publicity work, including writers, editors, artists and photographers.

Effort will be made to give the public a coördinated understanding of the many types of welfare work which are being carried on here, both emergency and permanent activities, to replace the very sketchy knowledge of the average person regarding social organizations.

Iraq Queen Reads or Sews During Wedding Dinner

BAGHDAD, Iraq., Jan. 29 (AP)—The public received notice for the first time today that last week's marriage ceremonies uniting Iraq's young King Ghazi and Princess Aliya went off without a hitch. It came in the form of a government proclamation.

Strange as the custom may seem in other parts of the world, the young couple had not seen each other since they were children until their wedding day. The new Queen, daughter of former King Ali of the Hedjaz, arrived from Istanbul some time before the ceremony. According to custom, the Queen did not attend the marriage dinner but entertained herself reading and sewing.

Boy Scouts Increase 4 P. C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—A membership gain of 4 per cent—27,226 youths—during the last year was reported yesterday by the Boy Scouts of America. Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout executive, said that at the start of 1934 there were 904,240 Scouts enrolled.

Congress—Roosevelt Style

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wh-e-ew! What a Week!

Just Take a Look at the New Trails; And Roosevelt's Still 'Sitting Pretty'

(Continued from Page 1)

pushed far. This sort of thing in the Caribbean is worth more than many ships of war.

There is the increasing tension with Germany, this time over whittled-down German bonds. Another symptom, along with many others which need reversing, of our current anti-foreignism.

Income Tax Program

There is a new income tax program in which we all are interested, that helps the fellow who earns an average income.

There is the stock market report, pointing to legislation licensing, curbing and controlling time-honored prerogatives of the money marts.

Our list might be extended, yet this bird's-eye view shows a vista of national evolution which can be equaled a few times in few countries. If we try to find out where we are going, we are met by a confusion of guides. The interpretations of our daily historians are almost fantastically varying.

Some are positive that the gold bill marks a step back on the rock of monetary stability; others declare that it leads toward "uncontrollable inflation." Who to believe? The best answer is that the gold bill will lead exactly where President Roosevelt desires it to go. By its means he can conduct the dollar to a quiet anchorage or out on the high seas—all depending on which way the rudder turns.

And once again, in an attempt to snapshot the Washington scene, we are drawn back to the man in the White House. During the last seven days he has come to dominate things more than ever. One is almost apologetic, in writing about Washington, over the necessity of harping on Mr. Roosevelt. But there it is. Everything these days begins and ends at the White House. Even the merry adventures of the handsome Congressman from Illinois, who went out and hired a dress suit for the President's reception, and whose constituents are now taking up a collection to buy him one, since he knows a widow who will sell an excellent garment for $10!

Celebrates Birthday

So tomorrow the nation celebrates Mr. Roosevelt's birthday. You don't do that to every living President. In this instance there has been—without mentioning names—rather unseemly haste to climb on the festive band wagon, which has doubtless given the President some amusement. You see, a birthday party was a good way for a lot of staunch GOPs to ingratiate themselves with the White House without getting committed politically. Symptomatic.

While the President, as we agreed, can manipulate the gold bill in any direction he likes, the Administration's hold on the tail of the Civil Works bear—aforementioned—is not so adjustable. Abuse and criticism of this drastic unemployment-relief device turned suddenly into violent praise when announcement of its termination by May 1 penetrated into the country.

A curious episode in public opinion marked this transition. Mr. Roosevelt announced that the Civil Works employment cease by spring at least two weeks before any outcry arose. He commented on the matter freely to 150 correspondents at several successive press conferences. Only when actual orders to taper off buying and to slow down projects went out over the country did alarm spread. In the face of the howl that went up, the President and his almost-too-clever aide, Mr. Harry Hopkins, were pretty dogged. But the protest against stopping the project will boost along their appropriation for the coming weeks through Congress, after which they can dip into the Public Works chest if circumstances require.

After that, what? Can Uncle Sam ultimately release his grip on the tail? Or must he give jobs to the inevitable, so-called "normal" unemployed for a long time to come? That is our most engrossing and difficult current dilemma. Politics, recovery and social planning are all deeply involved.

Is Mr. Roosevelt losing sleep over this and all the other insistent pages in history which his hand must inscribe? Not he. Instead he chooses a long work-day, punctuated even at the office with many rollicking moments, a brisk swim in his pool—probably with Mrs. Roosevelt, tea and intimate chats with friends at 6 p. m., then a romp with the grandchildren, a late evening of work or talk with intimates, and finally a later morning doze than any other President in American history; the others usually rose at 6 a. m.

As the crowded days and weeks go by, as the contemporary historian stands baffled, we begin to realize just how interested the nation and the world are in that routine.

THE MONITOR BUREAU.

Erwin D. Canham

Bill to Check Markets Put Up to Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

represent what is going on in the business and in our economic life rather than mere speculative or 'technical' conditions in the market.

"3. The steady accumulation over a period of time of information which will afford a better basis for determining whether as wide and as dangerous machinery as now exists is really necessary to secure liquidity of security values."

Under Federal Agency

Beyond this the committee recommended legislation which would put all security exchanges under a federal license "as a condition permitting the use of the mails." Licensees would be under control of a federal agency. The committee thought this function might be conferred on the Federal Trade Commission, but suggested a separate agency as perhaps preferable.

"Your committee," the report continued, "believes that at this time a mechanism ought to be set up which is: (a) Capable of collecting necessary information; (b) Capable of being used to carry out a policy as it shall be developed; (c) Flexible enough to permit meeting of situations, both specific and general, as they shall have been fully disclosed and developed. The thing to be avoided is the placing of this complex and important mechanism in a straight jacket."

Pope Issues Warning Against Protestantism

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 29 (AP)—Pope Pius delivered a warning Jan. 27 against materialism, paganism, atheism, Communism and Protestantism to an audience of 300 Holy Year pilgrims from South America.

"There are many perils," said the Pontiff, "in the spirit of Communism, materialism, and atheism which attempt to penetrate the soul of the family and lead it to destruction."

He said Protestant proselytism was particularly dangerous, because, "while it does not succeed in destroying faith, it generates an indifference which produces so much bad in the spirit and annuls the precious treasure of Christian life."

Gill Is Ready For Showdown; Plans to Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

confessed, Mr. Gill "as a matter of honor" had the charge removed. He gave similar instructions as to any other record of a similar nature on the affair.

"In the matter of correcting the case work file," Mr. Gill reported, "I was in honor bound to do so. If we are to teach men the sacredness of honor we must stand by our own word, once given.

"Again my action in all these cases has ample precedents both at Norfolk and at Charlestown and elsewhere in cases were a voluntary confession is given in confidence. In several cases of actual escapes where the inmate has later given himself up voluntarily, no legal action has been taken other than to proceed with the serving of his original sentence."

Mr. Gill's explanation of the change in the case history records of the prisoners, the original accounts of which were highly played, distorted and inaccurately portrayed, has been termed "very satisfactory even to the severest of critics of Mr. Gill and the Norfolk Colony."

It has been learned from an authoritative source that two former employees at the colony, in an effort to purge the institution and aid in securing Mr. Gill's removal at the possible financial encouragement from some Boston newspaper, broke the story of the case record changing.

It is further learned that they removed a letter from the files of the Norfolk institution after being "fired" by Mr. Gill. The letter, which is thought to have been sold to a Boston newspaper interested in seeing Mr. Gill ousted, pertained to the changing of the case records of one of the inmates and published without an explanation, was damaging evidence against Mr. Gill and the Colony.

Prison Riots 'Reasons' Branded by Expert

That prison riots are caused by overcrowding and poor food, that prisoners are hounded by the police after they are freed, that there is honor among thieves, that criminals cannot get jobs after having served their terms and therefore are forced back into crime—these are theories a federal prison expert branded yesterday as fallacious as the story of the ostrich burying its head in the sand.

A fundamental point in this mustering of prison facts plucked from behind the scenes by Mr. Joseph F Fishman, former federal prison inspector, was that what goes on within the gray walls is often an entirely different picture than that drawn by those outside the walls.

Speaking to a Ford Hall audience, Mr. Fishman denounced movies in particular for inculcating ideas of prison life in the public conscience that were entirely false, tending, he said, to build up misguided public pressure against sincere efforts to build up a national system of penology with the hope of rehabilitating the criminal.

"People believe these falsehoods," he declared, "because in so many cases the truth distresses them. And young people accept them because they are played up as part of a drama playing on their emotions."

Some of his facts showed that even during the low ebb of the depression, when work was particularly hard for anyone to get, more than 30 per cent of former prisoners applying for jobs through prison agencies were put to work.

"One hundred per cent of the prisoners who really want to work," he added, "and who apply through the prison agencies, are placed.

Italian Mail Plane Crashes in Brazil

FORTALEZA, Brazil, Jan. 29 (AP)—Four Italian fliers who cracked up on the beach 12 miles from here early today after spanning the South Atlantic, were brought to Fortaleza by a rescue party shortly after noon. Two of the men were injured slightly.

The mechanic, Battaglia, and radioman, Giulini, required first aid treatment only for their injuries in the crash, which ended an attempt to blaze a new air mail trail to South America.

Capt. Francia Lombardi, commander of the flight, and Count Franco Mazotti, second pilot, escaped unscathed.

A Pan-American Airways rescue party went to the aid of the fliers, who crashed on the beach 12 miles from here.

The Italian plane, which left Rome early Saturday, was due in Buenos Aires today. It left Dakar, Africa, early yesterday, and reached the Brazilian coast, 300 miles off its course, about 10 p. m. yesterday.

Good Time Record

ROME, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Air Ministry received a message telling of the disaster from the commander of the flight to Brazil.

Although the attempt to inaugurate an air mail line across the South Atlantic ended in a smashup today on the coast of Brazil, the local press hailed the flight as epoch-making.

The newspapers pointed out that the plane apparently had flown from Dakar, Africa, to the vicinity of its goal, Natal, in 13 hours thereby showing the superior quality of the plane and its fliers.

(Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindberg flew the South Atlantic in 16 hours, 10 minutes.)

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Serve But Not Drink Wines in White House, Mrs. Roosevelt Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Simple American wines, but no distilled liquor, may find their way to the White House table when they become legal in the District of Columbia, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced today.

Her statement of policy issued at her press conference today states "By Feb. 15 it will become legal in the District of Columbia to serve wines. No distilled liquor will at any time be served in the White House. There will be no fixed rule as to the serving of wines, but when served there will be of course simple wines, preference being given to American wines.

"The President's wife has previously stated that she herself never touches anything containing alcohol, so it may be assumed that she will not partake of any wines which may be served. She does not, however, believe in withholding wines and beers from those who may express a desire for them. Last spring when she announced the White House policy on beer, she declared, 'No matter what the legislation, I myself do not drink anything with alcoholic content, but that is purely an individual thing. I should not dream of imposing my own conviction on other people as long as they live up to the law of our land.'"

The question whether wines will be served at state dinners at the White House will not have to be answered this year, as they will all be over before Feb. 15, President and Mrs. Roosevelt drew up their policy on the serving of liquor on the basis of their own personal feeling and habit on the subject. Historical precedent at the White House was not considered.

Freedom Sought From Federal Tie In NRA Projects

Any Massachusetts community which has earned the reputation of being "good pay," like a trusted customer at the corner grocery, should be allowed to capitalize on its financial efficiency.

Mr. B. Loring Young, Boston attorney, and Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, speaking as a city solicitor of Newton, asked the legislative committee on municipal finance today to change the present "70-30" law under which communities must borrow from the Government for NRA public works projects, so that the funds can be obtained in the open market.

Present regulations require cities to borrow 70 per cent of the amount involved from the Government at 4 per cent, the remaining 30 per cent being a gift from the Government. Mr. Young pointed out that many cities and towns are able to borrow money at less than this rate and should be allowed to enjoy the savings thus possible.

Locked Auto Doors Urged to Curb Crime

The drive to waylay "Public Enemy Number 1"—the reckless driver—finds highway safety officials stumbling over a new member of his gang—the man who leaves his car unlocked.

The clues, youths in stolen automobiles and racing police cars. They frequently wreck themselves and the cars they pilot. Not being professional thieves, the boys supposedly stole cars they found unlocked.

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in laying the blame for these escapades of youth on the man who leaves his car unlocked, said this type of negligent motorist adds to the highway toll and encourages crime by tempting youth to steal. By using all safety equipment of the modern motorcar, the Registrar said, motorists can help rather than deter law enforcement. Last week's motor toll in Massachusetts reached 14.

Lost Hat Means Lost 'Face' So Chinese Close Theater

By the Canadian Press

SHANGHAI, Jan. 29—Because a visiting general lost his hat in a motion picture theater in Kaifeng, the police there closed the theater and threw into prison the manager and 16 teaboys, who in China are the equivalent of ushers.

This comic side on the way "justice" is administered is described in letters from foreign missionaries living in Kaifeng, the capital of Honan Province. The theater was closed and the arrests made because General Liu Chib, the Governor of the province, felt he had lost "face" when the visiting general lost his hat.

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Greece's Jobless Reduced by Half During Year 1933

But Premier Tsaldaris Can't Quite See 8-Hour Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A reduction in the number of jobless from 200,000 to about 110,000 in a year was announced at a recent General Labor Confederation Conference here. An important factor in this improvement has been more employment in the shipping industry.

Further measures were proposed at the conference to speed the return to work and to ease the hardships of the needy. A bill to create a Chamber of Labor has been prepared and is being submitted to the Government. A better insurance system is being evolved.

In reply to a proposal for an eight-hour day, Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris, the Prime Minister, replied that Greece was not yet ready to meet such a radical measure.

He announced that his Government has voted 4,000,000 drachmas (about $34,000) for a plan of public utility work. He indicated a move to establish more popular canteens and soup kitchens, following the example of the Patriotic Foundation which is already doing valuable work in this direction.

Safety Record Improved

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Reductions in the number of grade crossing accidents and casualties for the first 10 months of 1933 was reported yesterday by the safety section of the American Railway Association. Accidents decreased by 267 from the corresponding 10 months of 1932; injuries were less by 325, and fatalities were 25 lower.

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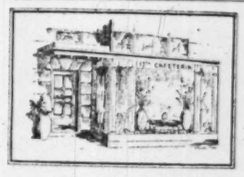

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Reichsbishop Proclaims Unity In German Evangelical Church But Reports Show Dissension

Chancellor Hitler Takes Hand in Ecclesiastical Dispute of Wide Extent—Agreement Sought on Anniversary of National Socialist Rule

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 29—Outward unification has been obtained in German Evangelical Churches, according to an official week-end communiqué from the Reichsbishop's press bureau.

Such unification has been periodically announced in the last few months. This time Chancellor Adolf Hitler himself has taken a hand in the negotiations. But evidence based on reports in different parts of Germany clearly shows that grave dissension still exists.

The Rev. Martin Niemoeller, founder of the League of Dissenting Pastors, has been removed from his official duties. It is reliably stated that the suspended pastors still number about 50. Meanwhile more than one pastor has undergone an experience similar to that of the Rev. Dr. Jacobi of the Kaiser Memorial Church and Berlin leader of the League of Dissenting Pastors, who earlier in the week was badly manhandled by overzealous advocates of State-Church unity.

First Anniversary of Régime

Chancellor Hitler's interference in the ecclesiastical dispute is generally understood to be due not only to his desire to end general dissatisfaction, but also that tomorrow, the first anniversary of the National Socialist régime, he desires to proclaim to the world that conformity to his program of unification in every branch of German national life has been achieved.

Contrary to earlier ideas Herr Hitler appears unwilling to drop Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller. Some reports are current that the Government threatened to discontinue state subsidies amounting to 100,000,000 marks if strife continued.

The official communiqué gives no details regarding the understanding reached, nothing concerning the constitution of new ecclesiastical ministry which throughout has been the most disputed point. The proclamation is described as a joint declaration of the leaders of all the German Evangelical Churches following on their meeting with the Chancellor in which all affirmed their unconditional loyalty to the Third Reich and its leader.

Program Still Undisclosed

Reichbishop Müller's authority in the Evangelical Church appears temporarily guaranteed from within by a statement that "church leaders have been united beside the Reichbishop and are ready to carry out his decrees and orders in the way he desires."

Such reported conformity appears to mean that the German Evangelical bishops have now yielded on such points as the maintenance of the non-Aryan clause in the Church which is now in force since Reichbishop Müller's recancellation of his previous cancellation of this clause. But all such issues momentarily are not clear since no indication of the program to be followed is available.

Saturday's agreement, there is evidence for stating, was made without the coöperation or even the immediate knowledge of the League of Dissenting Pastors. The league's attitude of placing the Church before the State was emphasized from a number of pulpits here yesterday.

Only One Source of Authority

Dealing with the present issue one well-known pastor declared this ecclesiastical struggle was one between the pure gospel and a Germanized interpretation of it and for control of religious youth organizations No official declaration, this pastor stated, could hide the facts that the Church and State question involved the attitude toward Jesus since he alone, not the Reichsbishop, not storm troop leaders, was the source of church authority.

The part which the foreign press has played in reporting the church controversy is displeasing to many here. Special objection is taken "that the foreign press falsely represents misunderstandings in our church as a fight against the State." Incidentally it may be added that it is the foreign press alone which has brought anything like full information about this great dispute even to the German people. The German press has been singularly silent.

Support to Mendieta Shown in Celebration Of Marti's Birthday

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 29 (By U. P.)—Enthusiastic demonstrations of support for President Mendieta marked Cuba's celebration yesterday of the birthday of Jose Marti, patriot here of the island republic. Almost simultaneously, opposition to his Administration by Señor Antonio Guiteras, former radical Secretary of Interior, War and Navy, was disclosed.

President Mendieta and other government officials reviewed the Marti procession from the balcony. The marchers included numerous provincial delegations on horseback, as well as automobiles, busses and many bands with banners. The statue of Marti in Central Park was banked with flowers, and schools and other organizations held exercises.

The opposition to President Mendieta was based on the ground that he was allegedly supported by American capitalistic interests, according to Señor Justo Luis Delposo, a leader of the Mendieta party, who said he had conferred with Señor Guiteras, who was a strong supporter of former President Grau San Martin. Señor Guiteras, he said, did not propose to promote disorders, however, but intended to wage political opposition to President Mendieta. Señor Guiteras expressed himself as "inalterably opposed" to the present administration.

Meanwhile, President Mendieta conferred at the palace with Señor Ruben De Leon, student leader, in an effort to secure the coöperation of all Cubans in his program for settlement of political and economic discords.

The strike of railway workers of the Northern Railroad Company was believed of slight importance. Although the movement began at Camaguey, the General Railroad Brotherhood refused to join.

Medieta Expresses Thanks

HAVANA, Jan. 29 (AP)—President Mendieta, through a palace spokesman, Saturday expressed Cuba's gratitude for the offer of the United States Government to send $2,000,000 worth of food to the island on a liberal credit basis.

Meanwhile, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, President Roosevelt's personal representative, and officials of the Cuban Government studied the plan which they believed should aid materially in stamping out hunger in the island.

De Valera Satisfied With Irish Progress

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DUBLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—Satisfaction with the progress made in working out his policy of making the Irish Free State self-sufficient was expressed by President de Valera Saturday. There was no prospect of a general election, he said.

"I believe that when this Government has reached the end of its term of office the Free State will have a well-balanced economy, and not an insecure and lopsided state of things which existed when the Fianna Fail came into power," President de Valera said.

"Naturally, when it is a matter of a complete turnover in the economic life of a nation there must be a certain period of preparation before results can accrue. We have deliberately refrained from propaganda until we are ready to supply the goods—Irish goods. We have postponed stimulating demand until we could supply it. We have now reached a stage when we can embark upon an intensive 'Buy Irish' campaign."

Japan Reassured On 'Yellow Peril'

ROME, Jan. 29 (AP)—Japanese Ambassador Hajame Matsushima, acting on instructions from Tokyo, called on Premier Mussolini Jan. 26 and asked for an explanation of a recent article by Il Duce on the Far East.

Japanese resentment was aroused by the article, called "The Far East," in which Premier Mussolini made several pointed references to Japan.

The visit could not be called a formal protest, it was said at the Japanese Embassy, but the Ambassador was instructed to say that the article had created a "painful impression" with the Japanese Government.

However, the Ambassador stated that Premier Mussolini had explained to the former's satisfaction that he had not intended directing the article against Japan.

At the Embassy, it was said the Ambassador concentrated on Premier Mussolini's article, and did not protest against the anti-Japanese campaign being carried on in the Italian press.

The Premier had referred to the "yellow peril."

Where the Author of McGuffey's Readers Was Born

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Old Homestead at West Finley, Penna., Which Henry Ford Will Restore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST FINLEY, Penna., Jan. 29—Mr. Henry Ford has purchased the farm here on which William Homes McGuffey was born. He will restore the log cabin birthplace as a memorial to the famous educator whose Electric Series of elementary readers were the first used in American schools. Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Blayney were its owners.

[Mr. Ford's project is discussed in greater detail in Mr. Willis J. Abbot's article on the editorial page today, "Watching the World Go By."]

British Postpone Action Regarding League Reforms

Commons Cheers Reference to Note Sent Powers on Disarmament

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 29—Britain for the time being has decided against any immediate action for reform of the League of Nations.

Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, said in the House of Commons today that His Majesty's Government held that this question was dependent upon that of disarmament and that it could not therefore be discussed advantageously for the present.

Italy and France, Sir John added, had expressed concurrence with this view and he had learned when in Italy that any proposals Premier Benito Mussolini might have in view would be directed to strengthening the League.

The general desire prevailing here for Britain to take a more active lead than it has hitherto done in connection with disarmament showed itself in hearty cheers from all political parties when Sir John said the British Government has decided the time has come to make known its own attitude on this question.

A memorandum, he said, had been addressed to the governments interested and will be published in a few days, thus giving the powers concerned time to consider it.

British Treasury Opposes Return to Gold Now

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, told the House of Commons today that for Great Britain to return to the gold standard would be inappropriate under present circumstances.

He did not reply to a question from the floor which asked whether the Government considered it in the best interests of British industry that "the Bank of England should continue as a private concern over which the House has no control."

Mr. Hore-Belisha said the British Government was ready to resume negotiations with the United States on the question of war debts "whenever, after consultation with the President of the United States, it may appear that this can usefully be done."

He pointed out that this statement was along the lines of the White Paper issued last November and said that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had nothing further to add to this position.

Ozonovitch Forms Yugoslav Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Jan. 29—The new Yugoslav Cabinet, the appointment of which was issued Jan. 27, is practically the same as the old one except Mr. Nikola Ozonovitch, who has become Prime Minister in place of Dr. Milan Srskitch who retired after having served the absolutist régime continuously since its inauguration. No change in policy whatsoever is expected.

A single alteration is the return to some parliamentary formalities in formation of the Government, since the new Premier is president of the strongest political party and most of the members in the new Cabinet also are members of that party as well as of Parliament.

Eight years ago, Mr. Ozonovitch formed six short-lived governments one after the other. Observers see scant hope of political progress toward reconciliation between Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, or deviation from the absolutism inaugurated five years ago.

Radcliffe Alumnæ Fête Dr. Comstock in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—More than a hundred women, members of the Radcliffe Club of New York, and others, attended a luncheon yesterday to honor Dr. Ada Louise Comstock on the occasion of her tenth anniversary as president of Radcliffe College.

Miss Comstock discussed "The College of Today" and asked that she be not quoted since her remarks were directed only to Radcliffe alumnæ. Among those present were Miss Helen C. Wilson of the commissariat of foreign trade in Moscow.

Soviet Seeks Peace To Carry Out Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Soviet Russia, with its policy of international peace, needs protection from the imperialistic designs of other governments, according to Mr. Herbert Goldfrank, acting national secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union. Speaking at the opening of the first convention of the organization last night, Mr. Goldfrank declared that although the world today was nominally at peace, "every day the war clouds grow thicker."

"The Soviet Union's position makes her an easy target for the imperialistic aims of Fascist Japan and Nazi Germany," he declared.

The convention, which will continue through Sunday, has been called to support the peace policy of the Soviets, to defend the right of their government to build Socialism without interference and to defend Russia from imperialistic aggression, Mr. Goldfrank said. An exhibition of contemporary Soviet life, including a theater division and a collection of photographs of industrial life in that country, is a feature of the convention.

Paris Designs Hats To 'Show Your Face'

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP)—Specialization this year in suits for women was indicated by spring fashions, which went on display Jan. 27. The expected throngs of buyers go to work this week, when the various modistes' calendars are jammed for day and night showings of their "samples."

Suits shown by a new house stressed the softer "dressmaker" line, contrasting with the previous severe tailleur's skirts. This line has slightly longer jackets fitted hip length and high neck blouses. They are made of deep blue, green and gray wools and gray and black necktie silks.

Hats displayed by the most prominent modistes universally stressed an off-the-forehead line decreeing: "Show your face!" They generally are shallow crowned, with halo brims framing the faces or rolled brims curling upward.

Schools for Jobless Urged for Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — A plan similar to the one now under way in England, where young men who have exhausted all their unemployment insurance and have been forced into the streets are given mechanical and constructional training in British schools and factories, was advocated for Canada by Mr. F. R. Clarke, manager of the Protestant Employment Bureau, Montreal, in an address before the Lions Club.

Canadian industry was losing continuity of intake and development within industry due to conditions. Canadian boys and girls leaving school at the present time were unable to find employment.

Mr. Clarke believed that when conditions did improve the boys leaving school at that time would step into industry ahead of those who had been out of school during the depression period.

'T' in Tree Names Goal For Capital's Streets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The job of the fellow who thinks up names to put on Pullman cars, says the District of Columbia surveyor, is a snap and a pushover.

What the surveyor—that is, Mr. E. A. Dent—wants is some nice suitable name of a tree or flower beginning with "T." It's got to be some name you could give to a street.

The trouble comes about this way: Washington—although people who get lost here won't believe it—is most systematically arranged. In one direction from the Capitol Building you have numbers, such as First and Second Streets, etc. In another, you have letters from "A" on through the alphabet.

Mr. Dent is now working on some new streets out beyond the zoo and is all involved in a tree and flower series. In streets already laid out he's got "Aspen," "Geranium," "Iris" and "Spruce."

But this "T" street is something else again. He's thought of "Teakwood" and "Teaberry," but somehow they just don't suit.

Bulgarians Back King's Rejection Of Balkan Pact

Approve Royal Visit to Roumania and Favor Friendly Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 29—The four-day visit of King Boris and Queen Ioanna and the Premier, Mr. Nicolas Moushanoff, to Bucharest and Sinaia as guests of King Carol and the Roumanian Prime Minister, Mr. George Tatarescu, has appreciably accelerated the movement toward a better understanding between the two countries, in the opinion of Bulgarian political circles.

This visit coincided, however, with a very vigorous campaign on the part of France, Greece, Turkey and Roumania to draw Bulgaria into a Balkan pact for consolidating the status quo, and public opinion here from Socialists on the Left to Alexander Tsankoff's Fascist-like group of the Extreme Right unanimously approve the categorical refusal of King Boris and Premier Moushanoff to accept such a pact.

Confidence and Understanding

In a toast at the royal banquet, King Carol expressed his joy at receiving the Bulgarian King as a guest and said he was convinced that only a policy of cordial understanding and consolidation of the status quo could lead to the peace for which all Balkan peoples yearn.

In his reply King Boris said: "During these days of severe testing, more than ever before it is our duty to devote all our strength to the cause of peace and mutual understanding which our nations so ardently desire. I am very happy that Your Majesty considers our meeting a contribution toward this aim. I am convinced that only a policy of understanding and confidence can serve the vital interest of our two nations and foster peace in the Balkans."

Similarity in Speeches

These royal speeches are almost identical with those given by King Alexander and King Boris at Belgrade two months ago, and it is notable that in both cases while the Roumanian and Yugoslav sovereigns insisted upon preservation of the status quo as a condition of peace, the Bulgarian King emphasized only mutual understanding and good will.

In spite of visits to foreign capitals and the expression of readiness to coöperate in the cause of peace, the Bulgarian Sovereign and Premier have never consented to forgo their hope of ultimate revision of the present Balkan situation.

Notwithstanding these radical differences in policies between Bulgaria and its neighbors, the royal visit to Yugoslavia has given a remarkable stimulus to the movement toward friendly relations between Bulgaria and the Serbs, and it is hoped also that following the return of King Boris from Sinaia a similar interchange of friendly visits between Bulgaria and Roumania will follow, leading to radical change in the tense atmosphere which has prevailed here for 20 years.

Daily Wins Libel Suit

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29 (AP)—A final victory for the Kansas City Star was written in court records Jan. 27 in the $5,000,000 libel suit brought by Dr. J. R. Brinkley, Milford, Kan., "Goat gland" specialist.

All France Calls For Strong Man Under New Deal

President Asks Daladier to Form Ministry Capable of Public Confidence

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 29—President Lebrun today asked M. Edouard Daladier, former Prime Minister and Minister of War, to form a strong government capable of giving the French nation a new deal.

M. Daladier, who is considered to be one of the most forceful figures in France today and who frequently has been mentioned as capable of exercising dictatorial powers in an emergency, accepted, declaring, "My intention is to constitute a government of energetic and respected men who can reëstablish the authority of the state and restore an unshakable confidence in the destiny of the Republic."

If M. Daladier succeeds it is expected that his Cabinet will be drawn from moderate elements of the Left and Center and will therefore be slightly more conservative than recent governments.

Doumergue Declined Task

After the revolutionary resignation of the Chautemps Cabinet Saturday—revolutionary because it was the direct result of an uprising of public opinion of which the serious street riots were but a faint symbol—President Lebrun called on former President Doumergue to constitute a national government outside of political party lines.

M. Doumergue's refusal, which is widely regretted by the press today, does not diminish the deep significance of the move which showed clearly the exceptional character of the present crisis. Not even the case of M. Raymond Poincaré in 1926 is considered comparable because M. Poincaré has returned to politics as Senator while M. Doumergue had retired from public life.

The slender thread on which French democracy—at least in its existing form—has hung in the past few hours is revealed by the unanimous cry from press and public all over France for a man, a new leader, for someone capable of correcting the deep-seated errors of the parliamentary régime in France.

For the resignation of the Cabinet was only incidentally the effect of the Stavisky scandal. Fundamentally it was the result of a spontaneous and general outburst of popular disgust at a whole series of politico-financial scandals which have been uncovered in France since the World War.

Furthermore it is undeniable that the people as a whole are deeply discontented with the parliamentary system as it has functioned or rather failed to function recently in France. There is a widespread feeling that the Deputies have lost touch with sentiments of the nation as a whole and can only perceive the interests of their own narrow constituency.

Realization is spreading that the governmental instability which has already given France five cabinets since the elections of 1932 effectively prevents efficient government simply because ministers remain at their posts too short a time. The cry is growing louder for revision of the Constitution to eliminate these disadvantages and strengthen the executive power of the Government.

Régime of Authority Demanded

The many political personalities consulted by President Lebrun yesterday and today undoubtedly emphasized the necessity of forming a government of national union capable of inaugurating certain of these reforms as well as of restoring public confidence. The difficulty, however, is to find a man or group of men fitted for the task.

Demand for a government of authority is so strong in France at the moment that could sufficiently energetic and able leaders be found, modification of the present régime would be almost inevitable. That such leaders do not exist however, is an indication that France, if it wants a new government and a new deal in Parliament, is far from ready to abandon the representative régime.

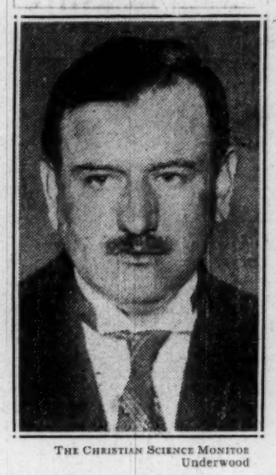
As M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, leader of the Moderates, a former Financial Minister put it in a press statement today: "France wants the republic to continue, but not a 'republic of comrades;' it wants a government of authority but not dictatorship."

Meteorite Skyrockets Toward Goal in Ontario

BRAMPTON, Ont., Jan. 29 (AP)—Illuminating the countryside for miles around, a large meteorite plunged earthward Friday night, supposedly near here, although its resting place could not be determined.

Chief of Police R. Elderfield of Streetsville said he saw the fiery object fall in the direction of Brampton. "It was like a skyrocket with a tail of fire and it cut a vivid streak through the sky," he said. Mr. Hugh Calverley of Oakville described the object as "larger than the sun," and like a "great display of fireworks."

Cabinet Builder



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Underwood

Edouard Daladier

Summoned by French President to Form Authoritative Ministry.

Latin-American Pact Effectiveness Lost In El Salvador Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—President Roosevelt's recognition of the El Salvadorean Government, headed by President Martinez, has set Latin-American diplomats here to wondering what will be the effect on the Central American treaty of 1923.

This treaty signed by the five Central American nations and agreed to, but not signed by the United States Government, specifically pledged the six republics not to recognize any Government formed through military coup d'état. In 1931 General Martinez overthrew the Salvadorean Government and elevated himself to the Presidency. He had been Vice-President of the previous Administration and for this reason, plus the method by which he rode into power, the United States withheld diplomatic recognition although it was evident from the first that he was most eligible of all men in the republic for the office.

Today the fact that two Central American nations have abrogated the 1923 treaty and that four have recognized President Martinez seemingly destroys the purpose for which the pact was drawn. Legally, according to the terms of the instrument, it may be set aside only after three of the five Central American powers have refused to abide by it. Actually, to all intents and purposes, it is no longer effective.

The recognition extended to President Martinez will go a long way toward reviving the friendly feeling between El Salvador and the United States. El Salvadoreans expressed the opinion from the time General Martinez assumed the Presidency that he had that right as his predecessor had fled the country, and that the Vice-President was, under the Constitution, entitled to take over the reins of government.

Delegate Decorated

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 29 (By U. P.)—Mr. Spruille Braden, member of the United States delegation to the Seventh Pan-American conference at Montevideo, was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit here Jan. 26.

Byrd Ship Is Again Driven Out to Sea By Crumbling Ice

Open Water Is Gradually Creeping Up to Edge of Little America

BAY OF WHALES, Antarctica, Jan. 29 (Via MacKay Radio) (AP)—For the third time in six days, the flagship of the second Byrd Antarctica expedition was driven from her unloading berth alongside the crumbling ice front at 1:50 a. m. Saturday.

"In the whole 20 miles of coast within this bay there is apparently not a single stable place," said Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

"If the ice keeps going out at this rate Little America may yet be at the water's edge."

Three days of fair weather and a firm dock would see the ship unloaded. What made the situation critical was the fact that the flagship was approaching the deadline set for oil consumption in these waters. Soon she must start north.

Unloading was in full swing when the last contact was broken. Masses of ice as long as two city blocks crumbled and surged outward where she lay. A moment later, invisibly, with profound silence, huge masses of ice at least 10 feet above the water line and perhaps 30 feet of hard green submarine ice underneath, moved out into the water.

The mooring had been made after cruising and drifting about the Bay of Whales for 56 hours. Her old berth had vanished, and the new one was likewise vanishing, drifting with the wind and current toward the mouth of the bay.

A flotilla of ice floes as long and trim as torpedo boats were being invisibly propelled along the east barrier wall of the Bay of Whales. Mingled with them were knobby, distorted masses of pressure ice.

The 47 men marooned ashore have hauled away most of the stores that had been landed at a cache about 100 yards from the edge of the ice. They did not manage to rescue all of it. On a floe as big as a ballroom floor were 25 bales of hay that had been intended for the antarctic dairy, consisting of three cows and one bull. The hay was headed north and the cows were headed south.

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Stalin Declares for Peace As He Warns Against 'Snouts' In the 'Soviet Potato Patch'

Striving to Improve Relations With Japan, He Says, While Asserting War on Russia Would Start World Revolution

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (AP)—A war against the Soviet Union would start a world revolution in Asia and Europe, which would crush capitalistic governments in a number of countries, Joseph Stalin told the All-Union Communist Party congress in a speech the text of which was made public Saturday.

"We warn everybody not to poke their snouts into the Soviet potato patch," he declared.

He singled out Japan and Germany for particular criticism in the section of his address which dealt with the Soviet foreign policy.

"It is a mistake to think an ambition to wage war against the Soviet Union and share its territory is held only by Japanese military circles," he said.

Shared by Some Circles

"We know very well it is shared by some political circles in Europe. But if this happens it will be the most dangerous war for mankind in history not only because the population of the Soviet Union will fight to death to defend the country, but because the war also will take place behind the lines of our enemies, where our numerous friends would deal a mortal blow to those daring to take up arms against the Soviet Union.

"These latter will be responsible if they bring about a revolution in a number of countries in Europe and Asia and complete the destruction of land-owner governments."

The head of the Communist Party declared that "Japan needs a non-aggression pact as much as the Soviet Union."

The Russian expression Mr. Stalin used for "snout" is literally "swine's nose." His speech—his first public utterance in more than a year—consisted of about 30,000 words, fully one-fourth of which was devoted to international relations.

Successes Reviewed

Reviewing the successes of the Soviet campaign to negotiate non-aggression pacts with neighbors and a great improvement in relations with the erstwhile enemies France and Poland, Mr. Stalin found two dark spots on the horizon of Russia's international relations—Japan and Germany.

"Relations between Japan and the U. S. S. R. need serious improvement," the Communist leader maintained.

"Japan's refusal to sign a non-aggression pact underlines once more that all is not well in our relations.

"The interruption in negotiations for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo was not the fault of the Soviet Union, but grew out of illegal activities of Japanese agents in arresting Soviet employees of the railroad.

"Also, the part of Japanese militarists was important in issuing propaganda regarding the necessity for war with the U. S. S. R. and the occupation of the Russian Maritime Provinces.

"The Japanese Government, instead of calling them to order, assumes an attitude of unconcern.

"Under such circumstances it is not difficult to understand the atmosphere of excitement and uncertainty that is created.

Peaceful Policy

"Of course we are continuing our peaceful policy and striving to improve relations with Japan, but everything does not depend upon us.

"That is why we must adopt measures to defend our country."

Referring to the strained relations between Russia and Germany, Mr. Stalin attributed it to a "change of policy in Germany, where dominant circles now want the Ukraine and are putting forth efforts to change the Baltic countries into a base for an attack against the U. S. S. R."

He found a bright spot in the establishment of normal relations with the United States.

"No doubt the rapprochement with the United States has a very important significance in the whole system of international relationships," the Communist chieftain continued.

Steel Production

Contrasting the progress of "Socialist construction" with a detailed exposition of the dire effects of the crisis in the capitalist world, he nevertheless found fault with the showing of some Soviet enterprises, notably iron and steel production, nonferrous metallurgy, and the output of goods for broad consumption.

Mr. Stalin concluded with a reiteration of the Soviet's peace policy and said:

"Our foreign policy is to keep peace and increase our trade relations with all countries.

"The U. S. S. R. does not intend to threaten or attack anyone, but we do not fear menaces and we are ready to answer blow for blow to the incendiaries of war.

"Those who want peace and business relations with us always have our support, but those who attempt to attack us will meet decisive resistance and learn to keep their snouts out of our Soviet potato patch."

Music

People's Symphony

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, gave its sixth concert yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. The representative of American composers on this program was Mr. Arthur Shepherd, graduate and former teacher of the New England Conservatory and now prominent in musical activities in Cleveland. His "Horizons," in four movements, consists of four sketches of pioneer life in the American West, entitled "Westward," "The Lone Prairie," "The Old Chisholm Trail" and "Canyons." The work calls for a large assortment of instruments, including a saxophone, a gong, a piano and an organ in addition to the more common orchestral instruments. This large instrumentation has been employed expertly and effectively. But its very employment presented a temptation which the composer was unable to resist. The work as a whole is more sonorous than seems necessary. Greater restraint would perhaps have produced more purely musical results.

The program opened with the "Pathetic" Sympony and closed with the "Meistersinger" Overture. The symphony revealed Mr. Sevitzky as an imaginative artist, handicapped at times by the shortcomings of some of his players. Nevertheless, the orchestra under his tutelage continues to show improvement, and it has certainly attained a competence which this organization has never evinced before this season. The opening Adagio was taken at a pace so slow that the playing had a tentative effect, but as the work progressed there was greater certainty, and the Finale was thrilling.

Nikolai Orloff

Mr. Nikolai Orloff played a Chopin program in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon. A large audience applauded enthusiastically; indeed, some listeners were so excited that they could not always await the conclusion of a piece before expressing their approval.

There was ample excuse for them. If any pianist now active has a right to play an all-Chopin program, it is perhaps Mr. Orloff. His dynamic range runs from a pianissimo which almost rivals that of De Pachmann to a fortissimo that would not shame Mr. Paderewski; and he neither talks while he plays nor pounds—very much. He has a delicate feeling for tone color, a subtle sensitiveness to overtones, good judgment in the exercise of rubato and the gift of poetry; and his technical equipment is adequate to all his demands. It is really a pleasure to listen to him.

Yet Mr. Orloff is not entirely free from danger. He has tremendous power, and it is probably difficult for him to accept the word of contemporaries that Chopin played his own compositions in a subdued manner, within a narrow dynamic range which never approached a fortissimo but which gave all the effect of endless variety because of its subtle gradations. But he might reflect that it is possible to overdo the exercise of strength upon a keyboard—in fact, it has been done.

Did Mr. Orloff choose his program with a view to displaying his left-hand technique? Because it was admirably adapted to that purpose, from the opening F sharp minor Polonaise through the F sharp Impromptu, the B flat minor Scherzo and the F major Ballade to the last-scheduled A flat major Polonaise with its famous octaves. L. A. S.

Code Violations In Massachusetts Textiles Charged

Member of Compliance Committee Replies to British Visitor

Immediate investigation of alleged textile code violations in Massachusetts upon presentation of evidence was promised today by Mr. Robert Amory, member of the Compliance Commmittee of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, in Boston, following charges made Saturday at Portland, Maine, by Mr. Terrance McCarthy of Manchester, Eng.

Mr. McCarthy, in this country to observe the American recovery program for the British Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress, told the Portland Economic Club that the textile industry in Massachusetts is violating its NRA code to a "ghastly" extent.

Referring to New Bedford as an outstanding example, Mr. McCarthy said his observations have revealed that employers have deliberately falsified their books to mislead government inspectors. Many mills, he charged, are openly defiant and are using fraudulent practices to dodge the minimum wage.

Denying knowledge of the existence of any such conditions, and expressing doubt as to the validity of the charges, Mr. Amory pointed out that, in order to best serve the industry and the nation, allegations of this sort should be made directly to the Compliance Committee. Prompt action, he said, would follow the uncovering of irregularities, "even though the principal be my neighbor and friend."

The textile industry, Mr. Amory points out, "polices" itself and is as anxious to correct unwholesome conditions within as is any one involved. All charges of violation, he explained, even though made directly to the State Compliance Board are turned over to the textile industry committee for investigation and prosecution.

"If Mr. McCarthy will bring his charges directly to me," Mr. Amory urges, "I will see that they are investigated thoroughly and that any instance of violation is prosecuted."

With 1100 mills employing more than 467,000 persons in the industry, Mr. Amory noted, it would not be unusual for occasional instances of "petty" irregularities to come up. These, however, are rare and the industry as a whole has operated strictly in compliance with its code, he states.

Clean CWA Record For Quincy Is Answer To 'Political' Charges

With a "clean sheet" so far reported from Quincy by investigators checking charges of CWA job irregularities in that city, disappointment is due from some sources. Mayor Charles A. Ross says the investigation, which has failed yet to uncover any irregularities, was instigated for political purposes.

Meanwhile in Boston, 724 CWA workers in the Boston Public Library, incensed at so-called arbitrary pay cuts ordered by Mr. Walter V. McCarthy, Boston civil works administrator, asked Washington authorities to provide rates of pay equivalent to those of outside workers, and to investigate the local administration.

The move is generally interpreted as an attempt to have Mr. McCarthy ousted from the CWA position, while simultaneous decision by the State Emergency Finance Commission to begin reorganization of the Boston Welfare Department is likewise seen as a possible step in his removal as executive director of this organization.

Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board, and also a member of the State Emergency Finance Commission, announced tentative approval of expenditure of $10,000 for employment of trained social workers to make an "inquiry" into operation of the department.

Discharge of about 100 men on public works projects in the Allston section of Boston, said to involve irregularly made out job assignment slips, brought the number dropped from CWA rolls in Boston for working without proper authorization to about 450.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Popular pianist...	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Babe Ruth Club...	popular program.	CBS dance music..
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch...	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Wizard of Os.....	Cosmopolitans	Reis and Dunn....
6:00	Radio Camerae Club..	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	U. S. Army Band.....	skits; music.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News and Twilight	"Black and Blue".	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Hour; organ.....	Happy Minstrel...	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	NBC pianist.....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	Baby Rose Marie.....	Billy Batchelor....	Just Plain Bill....	"As I See It".....
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air..	Finance talk.....
7:45	Radio Nature League	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Side Show: barker;	Network dramatic	CBS soloists: orch.	Local dance music.
8:15	soloists; orchestra...	program	Edwin C. Hill.....	Studio recital.....
8:30	Cyrena Van Gordon..	Richard Crooks;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Melodies of Italy
8:45	Red Davis sketch.....	Daly's Orchestra.	Brothers; orch...	program .....
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist....	Benchley; music..	Organ recital.....
9:30	Radio musical com-	Ship of Joy, with	Jones's Orch.; so-	Local dance music.
9:45	edy program.....	Hugh B. Dobbs...	loist; sketch.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Durrell String Quar-	Gene Arnold; solo-	NRA speaker.....	Wayne King and
10:15	tet recital.....	ists; orchestra ...	Ruslan program ..	his orchestra....
10:30	Birthday Ball talk...	"K-7," secret serv-	Local dance music.	News Service.....
10:45	News flashes.....	ice sketch.....	Reports; news.....	Evan Evans; New
11:00	Reports; sport talk..	Forecasts; news...	Ranny Weeks and	World Orchestra.
11:15	Rines Orchestra.....	Weems Orchestra.	his orchestra....	Boswell Sisters....
11:30	Phil Harris and his	William Scotti and	Abe Lyman and	Sign off.....
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Sen. Millard E. Tydings, Maryland.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, NBC piano recital.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:55 WBZ, Boston Advertising Club luncheon: Thomas Dreier, chairman, New Hampshire State Development Commission.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air; Geography—Trip to Sofia.
3:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," program of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy F. Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WEEI, WNAC, "Whither Britain?" Ernest Bevin, labor union leader, from London.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, "Music Magic"; soloists; concert orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:45 WEEI, Cheerio's Musical Mosaics; soloists; orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "The Banks and Better Municipal Credit," speakers' program.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WAAB, Keyboard Fantasies: Frances Johnson and Donald Van Wart.
8:45 WBZ, "Twentieth Century Ideas," speakers' program.
8:45 WNAC, Pray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Max Baer, guest speaker.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Cruise of the Seth Parker: sketch and music.
11:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, WAAB, Birthday Ball for President Franklin D. Roosevelt; speakers; soloists; service bands; orchestras; chorus.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Discontent

Disgust, distrust, dislike, dismay—nasty words these—express the attitude of a growing number of people; and that number today is larger than dreamed-of, toward the so-called Republican Party. Indeed, there's a sizable bunch of dislikers, dismayers and disgusters in the Democratic Party, too. But not nearly so numerous right now, for under Franklin Delano Roosevelt that party is going somewhere.

These discontented adjectives, which denote the regard in which the once Grand Old Party is today held, in varying degrees the country over, apply particularly, many political wiseacres think, right here to Massachusetts.

⁂

This isn't pleasant Monday afternoon and evening reading, and the writer knows it well, better perhaps than many another, for he started in the Republican Party not long after it had put on long trousers and begun to shave.

⁂

Oh! For Leadership!

If there were two Roosevelts today, the Democratic Party wouldn't be getting away with everything quite so easily.

If there should develop in the Republican Party another "T. R." he could organize and lead a modern, wide-awake, up-to-the-minute and really and thoroughly Progressive Party out of the present party masquerading ("existing" is a better word for it) under the magnificently historic name of Republican.

In the history of this country many things have started here in Massachusetts. In no other state are Republicans so homesick to get back into a real Republican Party with traditionally Republican progressive leadership and with that mental acumen and patriotism which for the better part of six decades swept this country at the polls when there was a referendum to the people.

⁂

The Democrats don't need to be deceived. They have a few victories left in them yet, probably. But a really progressive party would sweep both the Donkey and the Elephant into the ashcan of defeat so quickly that the fastest camera in the world wouldn't be able to record the act on a film.

⁂

S. P. C. A. Not Needed

Mayor Mansfield, as the writer intimated earlier in this administration, is not going to conduct a political shambles in City Hall. Here's proof. Philip A. Chapman, who has just retired as Superintendent of Supplies, goes into the building department as clerk with a salary of $3000 a year. That's not so cruel on the part of the Mayor when one thinks how devoted Phil was to Mr. Curley.

⁂

Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, Commissioner of Health, has been asked by Mayor Mansfield to sit in as Deputy Institutions Commissioner until Dr. Frederic A. Washburn takes hold of the job which is his from March 1 on. Mayor Mansfield accepted James E. Maguire's resignation to take place Saturday night.

⁂

We're Still Waiting

Nothing dropped but honey at the Friendship Dinner given former Mayor James M. Curley Saturday night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. But no appointment, and, truth to tell—no mention of any appointment in the offing.

Not all the bigwigs were there. Massachusetts' United States Senators who can dodge 'most anything political, failed to be on the spot Saturday night and not a tear glistened in the flashlights.

". . . 'tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true"—the great or near-great Senator J. Ham Lewis of Illinois didn't risk the remaining pink in his frosting whiskers by coming to Boston to regale Mr. Curley with gushes of official affection.

⁂

James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and highest political factotum for President Roosevelt, was the biggest (officially) of the speakers. The P. M. G. played safe. He fairly oozed affection for "Jim," but nary a peep to show that Mr. Curley is going to be a "Remembered Man" by one Franklin D. Roosevelt, for whom he risked his political life. Not a peep! R. J.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"10-MINUTE ALIBI" (Plymouth). Famous mystery play comes to Boston as the sixth play of the American Theater Society series. 8:30.

"RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" (Colonial). Dennis King in play which has proved so successful in London. 8:30.

Movies

STATE—"Eskimo." The director of "Trader Horn" proceeded northward to get this feature picture. With his company he spent a year in the Arctic. 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN—"Crazy Quilt" revue. Elaborate settings, costumes and light effects, comedians, a skillful prestidigitator and an excellent tap dancer. Screen feature, "Search for Beauty," not as good as stage show. Also Bing Crosby in a comedy. Revue at 11:13 a. m., 3:52, 6:56, 9:29.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Hi, Nellie," with Paul Muni trying his hand at comedy with a good deal of success as a newspaper editor demoted to a "lovelorn" columnist. Also "Orient Express." Paramount at 10:17 a. m., 1:09, 3:01, 6:53, 9:45. Fenway at 2:11, 4:48, 7:25, 10:02.

MAJESTIC — "Queen Christina," with Greta Garbo. 2:30, 8:30.

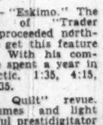
KEITH'S—John Boles and Gloria Stuart in "Beloved," a musical romance. Haydn at the organ. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON — "The New Yorkers" revue, with tuneful music by Cole Porter. Screen feature, "King for a Night." 10 a. m., 1:07, 4:18, 7:29, 10:39.

UPTOWN—John Barrymore in "Counsellor-at-Law." Ginger Rogers in "Sitting Pretty" —the musical film from which "Did You Ever See a Dream Walking?" comes. 1, 4:09, 7:04, 10:06.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Wonders of the Tropics"; "On Ice," with Harry Langdon, and other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events



BOSTON ETHICAL SOCIETY—"China in Transition," talk by Kendric N. Marshall at public meeting at 3 Joy Street, 8.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS' MEETING — Guest speaker, Hon. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. Subject, "Current Changes in the Massachusetts Tax Law." Parker House, 7:45.

BOSTON YACHT CLUB—Dog Watch meeting will be addressed by Mr. Theodore Kenyon. Subject, "The Air Pilot." 5 Rowes Wharf, 6:30.

TOMORROW

Music

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Organ recital by G. Wallace Woodworth, 5.

Other Events

ADVERTISING CLUB—Winter Sports meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — "Romantic Spain," illustrated lecture by Prof. Waldo G. Peebles, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, of Harvard, lectures on "Fact and Fiction About Shakespeare," 5.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Enjoyment of Color," by Mrs. Hayward, 11 a. m.; lecture by Arthur Upham Pope on "Ceramics," in lecture hall, 3.

Boy Rides to Boston in Engine Cab; Gets Watch and Honor for Halting Flier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONEMAH, N. H., Jan. 29—There is a vacant desk in the sixth grade of the Amherst Village School here today because Master Paul G. Evans has gone elsewhere on important business.

Regardless of cold weather Paul got up bright and early this morning because he had to catch the 8.31 train from Ponemah to Boston. Instead of getting on one of the passenger cars like ordinary folks, when the train pulled in, Paul pranced up to the locomotive and joined the engineer and fireman in the cab. But this ride in the locomotive cab was, however, only a comparatively minor part of Paul's big day.

When the train reached North Station instead of having a "Red Cap" at his service he had in person J. W. Smith, vice-president and general manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Paul was escorted to the office of the president of the railroad, Mr. E. S. French, where an engraved gold watch—a real regulated railroad man's 23-jeweled watch—was presented to him by Mr. French in person. And did Paul's eyes pop!

But Paul really deserved this honor. For on last Dec. 28 he prevented what might have been a very serious train accident.

It was one week during school vacation when Paul's mother called to him that there seemed to be a crowd about a nearby railroad crossing. Paul immediately ran to the scene and discovered that a big truck was stalled on the track. He sized up the situation in a twinkling of an eye. It was train time. He legged it up the track toward the railroad station where at that time there was no agent on duty.

He had watched the signals set many times by the agent to stop the train. Paul had no more than set the signal when the train whistled. There was a grinding of brakes, and the conductor demanded the reason why the signal was set against the train. Paul explained.

Paul did not know when he started out this morning of all the things in store for him except the fact that he had been invited to visit the executive offices of the railroad.

And just to end the day perfectly, the 4 o'clock express from Boston, which always whizzes by Ponemah, made a special stop for the young hero.

The final thrill was when Paul, conductor pro tem for the moment, took a squint at his new gold watch, shouted "All Aboard," waved a signal to the engineer and the train was off.

Mansfield Plans Reorganization Of Public Welfare

Mayor Would Have Department Head Giving Full Time to the Work

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield in the first of a series of intimate talks which he proposes to have with the citizens of Boston over the radio told them this afternoon that he intends to ask the legislature to enact a law which will radically change the organization of the Public Welfare Department of the city.

"After long consideration and many conferences I have come to the conclusion that the fundamental defect in the administration of this department lies in the machinery of the department itself," the Mayor said.

He recounts that at present the department is under the Board of Overseers who are unpaid and give but part time to the tremendous work of the department. He said: "This to my mind is the real fault which must be corrected and the general lack of responsibility which is found therein."

"I have instructed my corporation counsel to present to the Legislature a bill which if enacted into law will give protection to the city, protection to applicant for aid and erradicate present abuses.

"I favor the appointment of a department head who will give his entire working time to the affairs under his control. Further, I would divide the department into two main branches over each of which would be a deputy commissioner. The first branch would control the clerical, record keeping and financial work and the second the field work or investigations of the worthiness of applicants for relief. These three commissioners should be paid decent salaries for giving full time to their labors.

"This organization places direct responsibility upon the commissioner and his two deputies."

The Mayor says that the bill provides that these officials must possess administrative ability, professional training and experience in social welfare work.

The bill also provides that employees of the department now under civil service shall have the full protection afforded them by law so as to make them independent of outside pressure.

To prevent any "bureaucratic form of administration," he says, "I have provided for the appointment of an unpaid advisory board of five members, who will advise the commissioner concerning the policy and administration of the department."

Boston Newsies Send Message to Roosevelt

A birthday wish for the President—that all his efforts may bring good news to the people—prepared and printed at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, on a white vellum card, has been mailed to Washington. Angelo Cannava, 15-year-old member, set the type for the greeting and had the honor of printing and mailing it to the President.

The message reads:

We newsboys
Who spread the news
Throughout the land
Rejoice that your coming
Has meant more good news
To a nation sorely tried.

We pray
—On this, your birthday—
That all your efforts
May bring good news
To all of our people
In the years to come.

Angelo learned what he knows of printing in two years as a member of the printing class of the Foundation. He also plays the violin and is a member of the orchestra there. As yet he does not know whether he will strive to be a musician or printer. If he can't be a composer, he says, he can be a good compositor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder, with lowest temperature of 5 below to 8 below zero tonight; Tuesday fair, continued cold; rising temperature during Wednesday; westerly gales, diminishing Tuesday.

For all of New England: Generally fair and somewhat colder tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold; rising temperature Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northwest gale diminishing late tonight or Tuesday, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	2	51	New Orleans	46	70
Bermuda	66	72	New York	6	56
Chicago	-6	44	Norfolk, Va.	20	68
Denver	28	50	Philadelphia	14	60
Helena, Mont.	30	50	St. Louis	4	52
Jacksonville	56	78	St. Paul	-16	4
Kansas City	10	16	San Francisco	50	68
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	10	66
Miami, Fla.	68	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 29.
B—Maximum Jan. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:51 p. m., Tuesday 10:58 a. m.
Height of tides 8.1 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:23 p. m.

Concerts to Come

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 30, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, organ recital by G. Wallace Woodworth.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 31, in the Hotel Statler, fourth Morning Musicale, featuring Maria Jeritza and Albert Spalding.

Thursday, Feb. 1, in the Hotel Copley-Plaza, song recital by Marquerite Sylva.

Friday evening, Feb. 2, in Jordan Hall, concert by Serge and Marie Radamsky.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, in Jordan Hall, recital by Eide Norena.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, in Brown Hall, concert by the student orchestra of the New England Conservatory, Wallace Goodrich, conductor.

Thursday evening, Feb. 8, in Sanders Theater, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Feb. 9 and 10, fifteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Insull Files New Appeal

ATHENS, Jan. 29 (AP)—A formal appeal which he hoped would give Samuel Insull Sr., former Chicago utilities operator, from five to 15 more days naven in Greece, was submitted today to the Ministry of the Interior by P. Rhallis, Insull's lawyer.

Mechanical 'Eyes' Measure Stresses Caused by Quake

An earthquake eye is the latest development announced at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Through its use, future generations will be protected against destruction by improved designs in building construction.

Composed of mirrors, prisms, lenses, a tuning fork and an electric spark apparatus, the "eye" appears to be a spidery gadget about the size of a man's fist. Yet it can see and map the rending stresses in a building which cause so much destruction during a quake.

Designed by Mr. A. C. Runge, research engineer in the department of civil engineering, it is characterized as uncanny in the ability to forecast earthquake forces from small model buildings. The device has been tested on model buildings artificially put through a series of laboratory shakes.

The whole outfit weighs but a few ounces, and when fastened to the wall is designed to direct a pencil of light on a moving film. Heretofore, the answer to calculating such stresses could be had only by intricate and involved mathematics. The model automatically solves such problems and gives answer that human calculations could not possibly fathom.

Queen Mary Takes Ride In Workman's Flivver

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Jan. 29 (AP)—Mr. Percy Titmous, who works for a brewery, drove into town today with Queen Mary, riding in his little automobile. The townsfolk stared in amazement from the sidewalks.

Queen Mary's automobile had broken down between Ely and Cambridge while she was motoring from Sandringham to shop for antiques. Mr. Titmous saw her plight as he drove down the road and offered his aid. The Queen accepted.

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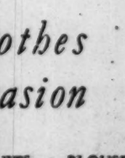
Solution of Junior Cross-Word



Planes in Touch With Land Radio Every 50 Miles

Monitor Writer Invited to Close Inspection of Flying Devices

Wings Over South America
Eleventh of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil—There was a heavy downpour in Montevideo this morning, not the weather which is said to be "raining daffodils," but a sullen, hard storm which looked as though the skies resented airplanes and fliers and had determined to bar them out. Hopefully, however, I took myself out to the float of Pan American Airways in the harbor of the city to wait for the flying boat which was to come from Buenos Aires on the way north.

The little launch puffed its way out from the shore with its beaches, the looping shore against which Montevideo looks like a Swiss city. This was my first trip with the east coast section of the line and a fine introduction it was, for the float is a thing of beauty. The hardwood walls are exquisitely grained. The chairs are of chromium finish, very modern, with blue upholstering. And on a round breakfast table was a blue thermos bottle and blue cups and saucers from which hot drinks were served to the passengers.

These included a Uruguayan woman and her little girl, who reminded me of the pride which the Buenos Aires manager had last week when the plane for the Andes took over four small children under five years old, three of them in one family.

"It shows that people have learned to trust flying," he said.

Now the plane came in sight from Buenos Aires, a lovely, glistening, silver thing, as luxurious as the "clipper ships" used on the Caribbean run of the line. The gangway was run out from the "commodore" to the shore. The "captain" in his blue uniform, the co-pilot radio man and steward in their whites helped the passengers in and we were off.

The cabins of the "commodores," like the "clippers," have separate compartments with individual seats facing each other, soft cushions for long rides and a harmony of wood tones in brown and green for color. On the walls are green and silver plates depicting the transportation of the past, the covered wagon drawn by oxen, the coach with its prancing team, the sailing ship, and the wood-burning locomotive, the forerunners of this great epic in transportation which is linking the two continents together more definitely than all the past has been able to do.

This was luxury. The steward produced letters and United States newspapers and magazines. And then the "captain" appeared from the cockpit with an invitation to come and stand in his door whenever I liked. Department of Commerce regulations forbid passengers to ride in the cockpit but an invitation to stand in the door is like an offer from a sea captain to share his bridge.

Learns Meaning of Gadgets

Of course I went forward and for reward learned for the first time the meaning of all the gadgets on the big instrument board in the cockpit. There are three compasses against which the pilot can check his course. There is a measure which records at the rate of 200 feet a minute whether the plane is going up or down.

There is a handle by which a gasoline tank can be emptied in a minute and one-half in the event of a forced landing, smoothing out the sea and giving the plane additional buoyancy. Four little bars are the throttle. A fire extinguisher will spray the inside of either of the motors in a second. There are switches for the lights on the plane and the lights on the instrument board, a temperature gauge for the base and head of the cylinders, and all kinds of measuring instruments.

While I stood there the captain sent his radio report on the ship's position, a statement which goes to the land stations every 50 miles, which means about every 30 minutes. And he also wrote up his "log," stating that the motors were doing 1725 of their possible 1900 revolutions a minute, the weather cloudy, 10 miles of visibility, a ceiling at 1500 feet and the air smooth. We had 450 gallons of gas and 36 of oil, the hourly consumption being 70 gallons of gas, enough always being carried on this stretch of coast to permit a return to the last report if fog prevents a landing at the destination.

Separation From the Ground

"It cuts down our passenger load and so costs us money, but it is just another of our safety measures," remarked the captain, and then as he leafed over the radio reports on the weather from four different cities ahead of us, he added, "I am not sure that we will get through to Porte Alegre for the night. We may have to go back to Montevideo, although if the fog clears up some we can get into the lagoon at Las Rochas and wait for better conditions."

Back I went to my seat to think, but I was interrupted by a passenger who seemed to need the advice I received before I flew for the first time. I was in London, planning to fly the next day across the channel to Paris, and a friend told me to be sure that I separated myself from the ground.

"I have noticed," she said, "that the people who follow the whole course on these ground maps are the ones who seems to suffer most. They associate themselves with the earth somehow and mentally they clutch at it every time the plane banks. Look off at the clouds instead of down to the earth and be content to be in the air."

As we were talking back came word from the cockpit. A heavy storm in Rio had prevented the southbound plane from leaving at all, but our way was clearing nicely. We should certainly make Porte Alegre for the night, as we had intended. Tomorrow we will fly toward Rio, meeting the southbound plane along the way. That plane will be late but we shall keep our schedule.

Plane Circles Seal Islands

With the good news came another invitation to the cockpit door to watch the seal rocks we were approaching. There were several islands, all barren rock, and all lined with hundreds of seals and sea lions. The plane flew low, circling the islands. Some of the animals regarded the plane with utter indifference, others stretched lazily, and a few slid off into the water.

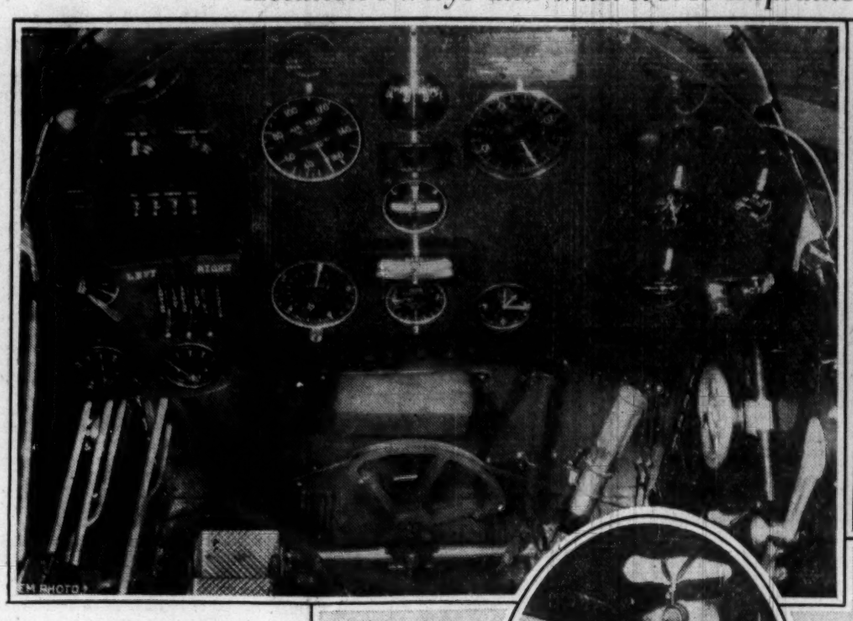
Then came luncheon, an American luncheon with thin white bread sandwiches, butterscotch cake with frosting, even fudge and "divinity."

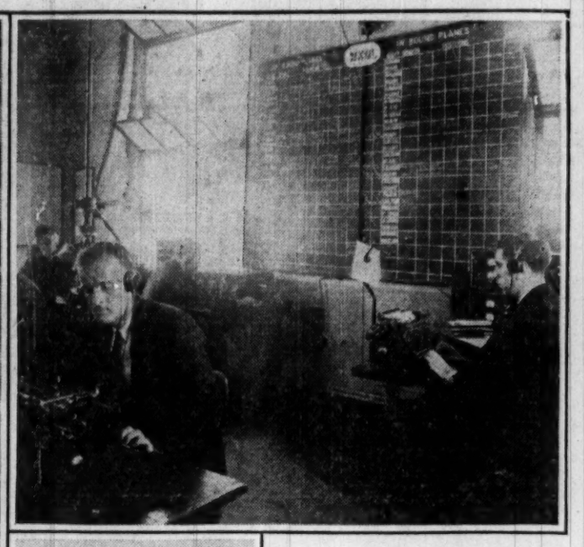
"Yes," nodded the steward, "an American lady puts it up for us in Buenos Aires."

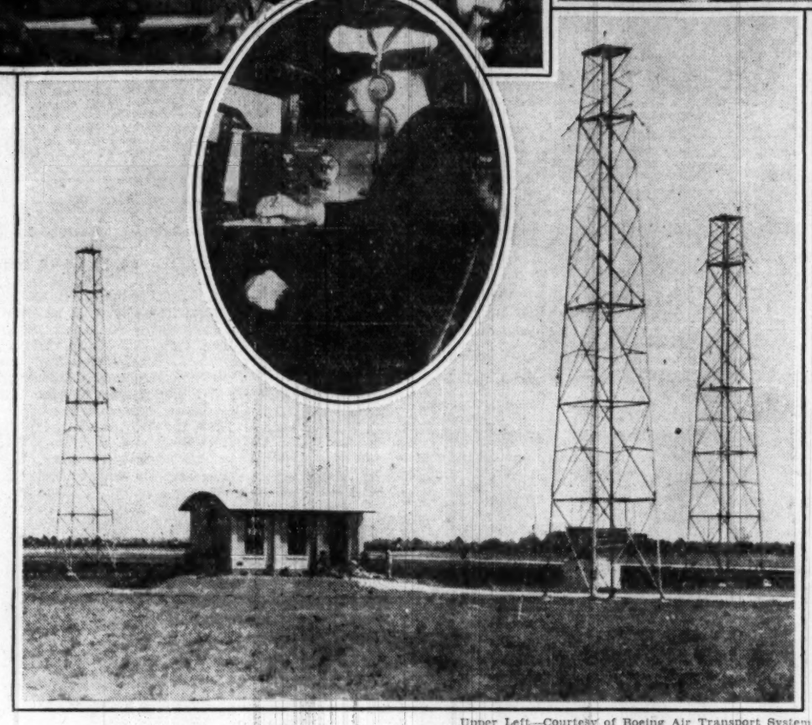
Then we settled to the day's flight, going low along the sandy beach, much as an automobile flies over the Ormond Beach, and apparently not much faster, since there is nothing against which to gauge a plane's speed and even at 100 miles an hour it seems to move very slowly. From my window I could watch the rippling edge where the sea washed the sand and across the plane from the other window was a view of wooded hills, a welcome sight after the flatness of Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

"We are on the Brazilian border," the captain announced, and a few minutes later "we are coming down at Rio Grande du Sul." None of us could leave the plane until the doctor had climbed on board, given us a keen scrutiny, nodded his head with satisfaction and been met with a chorus of "gracias." The passports were examined and then we were in the air with no more stops until we came down in the river at Porto Alegre.

Aviation's Whys and Wherefores Explained to Monitor Traveler







Upper Left—Courtesy of Boeing Air Transport System
Upper Right, Inset and Lower—Courtesy of Pan American Airways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Shuler Learns About Piloting Gadgets at First Hand

Upper Left—Instrument Board of Airmail Plane. Upper Right—Interior of Radio Station at Miami. Inset—Wireless Shack of "Clipper Ship of the Air." Lower—Complete Two-Way Radio Equipment Provided for All Pan American Air Liners.

Hopkins Utilizes Army Engineers For Civil Works

Federal Administrator Seeks Thus to Facilitate Programs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—In an effort to improve administration of civil works, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal administrator, began Jan. 27 to borrow engineers from the Army to direct the programs in a number of major cities.

Some of the cities in which army officers will take over direction of civil works are those in which political graft have been uncovered. In others there are vacancies in the civil works staff and in others the administrators are being replaced because of inefficiency.

"It seems to us," Mr. Hopkins explained, "that this plan will give us better administration over tough jobs," the army officers chosen, he declared, 'know how to handle men." He described them as "the best there are in the engineering corps."

The first appointment was that of Maj. Donald H. Connolly of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, to succeed Mr. Harold English, director for Los Angeles County of California, who resigned yesterday after nine days in office, charging "political interference from within and without." Other appointments will be announced shortly, Mr. Hopkins said.

As CWA administrators the army officers will have complete control of projects and employment in the localities where they are stationed. This is the second time the Army, as a nonpartisan group, has been called upon to play an important part in a relief project. Army officers have been in charge of training the CCC ever since that program began.

Following his order of last week that all full futures orders for supplies for CWA projects must be cleared through Washington and have the approval of federal bookkeepers, Mr. Hopkins yesterday announced that $13,000,000 had been allocated to various staes this week for the purchase of materials. He estimated that this sum would last the states a week and that more would be allowed later. Some of the larger allotments for supplies went to New York which received $1,000,000; Michigan, $1,000,000, and California, $750,000.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, held up his request to Congress for $1,166,000,000 additional for relief projects until Mr. Lewis Douglas, Director of the Budget, had conferred with congressional committees to find out the form they preferred for the request. There is a question whether the appropriation should be divided up into several bills or be covered all in one. The President intends to present the bill early next week without any change.

Aid in Ending Fear Urged on Big Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29—It is the duty of the great nations to erase the fear that besets the smaller countries and in this way lead to more normal international relations, declared Mrs. Margaret Corbett Ashby of England at the fifth conference of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which met here last week.

Mrs. Ashby acted as proxy delegate for Great Britain and chairman of the Committee on Moral Disarmament for the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. She is past president of the International Federation of University Women.

Coöperation is the solution of the world problem of armament, Mrs. Ashby declared, a coöperation that leads away from nationalism and toward international fellowship, and the price the United States will pay for noncoöperation will be the rearmament of Germany and eventual repudiation of all her obligations.

Illinois Begins Study For Developing State

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29—Land utilization and industry decentralization surveys have been launched by the Illinois State Planning Commission, it is announced by Mr. Robert Kingery, chairman. Physical and economic studies on a state-wide scale are being made, looking toward a long-time program of development and conservation of natural resources. This work was undertaken in collaboration with the National Planning Board.

Icebreaker Opens Nova Scotia Harbors To Bring Food Relief

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 29 (AP)—Hurriedly established as a supply base, the rugged little fishing village of Ingonish was a scene of busy activity today as residents loaded ox-sleds with food and provisions for distressed neighboring communities.

Far out at the mouth of the ice-blocked harbor was the Canadian Government icebreaker, Montcalm, preparing to continue its voyage of mercy to St. Paul's Island, 15 miles out in the Atlantic off the northeast tip of Cape Breton Island, where a lighthouse keeper's family and six workmen have been without adequate food supplies for many weeks.

The vessel was expected to sail today from the jagged recess in the ice floes where she anchored long enough to unload emergency rations for 3000 people in North Victoria County's scattered settlements.

Cheering men, women and children, forced to live on meager fare since the harbor froze and roads became impassable two weeks ago, crowded onto the harbor ice as the Montcalm steamed into sight from North Sydney, where she loaded supplies of food and other necessities, 30 tons of hay for starving livestock and kerosene to light the long-darkened homes.

Spain Being Urged To Rebuild Power In Latin America

Intellectual Empire Proposed by Noted Spanish Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spain still hopes to rebuild an intellectual Empire in South America, and while the Montevideo Pan-American Congress was sitting, feeling in favor of a Pan-Iberian Congress gained ground here.

Spain is anxiously watching the increasingly predominant part played by United States capital in the South American republics.

Now, more than ever, Spain regrets her lost influence in Latin America, "the creation which constitutes her greatest glory," according to Señor Angel Ossorio y Gallardo, writer and lawyer.

More energetic and concerted action is needed on the part of Spaniards, urges the same writer. "Isolated and limited initiative, insignificant commercial enterprise, poetic utterances unaccompanied by action, are insufficient if Spain is to fulfill her mission and defend her interests as the mother race.

"What we need in our relations with Latin America is coördinated and attentive spiritual contact, frequent and rapid communications, and an energetic and consistent trade policy. Ceremonious speeches and beautiful verse are not enough."

Spanish policy in recent years has given too much attention to France, he says.

The urge to action is taken up by "Luz," leftist Republican organ, in an editorial which expresses the fear that the projected formation of a "League of American Nations" means the end of Spanish influence in Latin America. Trade relations that could well have been the focus of Spain's policy would thus be lost, it is stressed, and the country spiritually severed from America.

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*Via Queenstown. †Via Galway.
‡Via Halifax, N. S., instead of Boston.
§Via Halifax, N. S., and Boston.
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JACK: You're mighty smart yourself, Dad!
MADGE: Fancy yourselves, don't you? It's the tailor who ought to get a pat on the back—you're both a real credit to the family—*at last!*
DAD: Just look at my suit—beautiful stuff, fit for a king—but still only *fifty bob.*
JACK: And the joke is that Dad simply went along to The Fifty Shilling Tailors to choose *me* a suit!
DAD: But when I saw the hundreds of exciting patterns and the beautiful way their ready-for-service suits were finished, I said to Jack "Hanged if I don't order a suit into the bargain"—and by Jove, it *was* a bargain, too!
MADGE: If you can get a marvellous suit like that to include all your pet ideas for fifty shillings, you'd be silly to go anywhere else—ever!
DAD: And so would you, Jack—when you start paying for your own things!
JACK: Don't worry, Dad. Madge hasn't got *all* the 'savvy' in the family!
MADGE: I suppose the suits will last alright?
DAD: I made sure of that before I chose 'em. The stuff's more solid than even Jack needs—and we know what HE is on clothes!
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Shore's Return Fails to Bring Boston Victory

Maroons, Chicago and N. Y. Rangers Win Week-End Hockey Contests

National Hockey League Standing
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	15	6	9	70	53	36
Detroit	14	7	10	68	70	35
Chicago	13	8	9	52	44	34
Boston	10	3	17	59	78	23
Canadian Division						
Toronto	18	7	7	T12	66	43
Canadiens	12	5	13	60	63	29
Montreal	10	8	12	62	78	28
Americans	8	7	15	63	86	23
Ottawa	8	5	16	72	80	21

Results Jan. 27

Montreal 2, Americans 1.
Detroit 2, Toronto 2, overtime.

Results Jan. 28

Rangers 4, Boston 2.
Chicago 2, Toronto 0.
Detroit 3, Canadiens 3, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—New York Rangers, despite the reappearance of Eddie Shore, scored over Boston last night at Madison Square Garden, 4 to 2. The first line did most of the work for the victors with some help from Keeling. Shore was less aggressive than before his suspension, and lacked his old-time speed; Boston worked better together, however, and promised improvement. In the first period the Cook brothers worked a pass by Shore, which the Boston star failed to deflect sufficiently, and Bill Cook scored. But when Dutkowski went off for tripping, Stewart took a long pass from Clapper, who was playing at defense, and tied the score. When Alex Smith was sent off for tripping, early in the second session, Rangers used five forwards, but the goal came when Bun Cook slipped through center alone for a clean shot. Later Keeling did exactly the same trick, on a pass from Johnson. The Boston second line brought their score up a goal far along in the final period, but Earl Seibert scored another Ranger to end the struggle five minutes later. The summary:

Rangers		Boston
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw		
	rw, Oliver, Lamb, Patterson, O'Neil	
Boucher, Ripley, Dutkowski, Murdoch, c		
	c, Barry, Stewart, O'Neil, Beattie	
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, rw		
	lw, Siebert, Beattie, Gross, Galbraith	
Johnson, Seibert, F. Cook, ld		
	rd, Shore, Clapper, Hitchman	
Seibert, Heller, W. Cook, rd		
	ld, Smith, Hitchman, Clapper	
Aitkenhead, g		g, Thompson

Score—N. Y. Rangers 4, Boston 2. Goals—W. Cook, F. Cook, Keeling, Seibert for Rangers; Stewart, Beattie for Boston. Assists—F. Cook, Johnson, Boucher for Rangers; Shore 2, Clapper, Lamb for Boston. Referees—M. J. Rodden and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 29—For the sixth time in the last nine games the local Maple Leafs were forced into overtime on Saturday when the Detroit Red Wings held them to a 2-all tie, the locals scoring twice in the second period to wipe out a two-goal lead the visitors obtained in the first period and early minutes of the second. The division of the points put the Leafs 15 points ahead of the second-place Canadiens and enabled the visitors to tie the Rangers for the lead in their group until yesterday. The summary:

Toronto		Detroit
Cotton, Jackson, Kilrea, lw		
	rw, Wiseman, Aurie, Carson	
Blair, Primeau, Thoms, c		
	c, Pettinger, Weiland, Starr	
Sands, Conacher, Doraty, rw		
	lw, Sorrell, Lewis, Emms	
Horner, Levinsky, ld, rd, Goodfellow, Graham		
Clancy, Day, rd	ld, Young, Buswell	
Hainsworth, g		g, Cude

Score—Toronto 2, Detroit 2. Goals—Conacher 2 for Toronto; Sorrell and Goodfellow for Detroit. Assists—Primeau 2 and Day for Toronto; Pettinger and Weiland for Detroit. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal, and C. N. Goodman, London, Ont. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 29—A goal by Lawrence Aurie late in the third period saved Detroit Red Wings from defeat at the hands of Montreal Canadiens in last night's National Hockey League game here. The game ended 3 to 3 after overtime play. The visitors played one of their finest games on Olympia ice in several seasons despite the absence of Howie Morenz, ace center. Joliat, Lepine and Larochelle were outstanding performers for the Canadiens while Lewis, Weiland and Aurie headed the Detroit attack. The summary:

Detroit		Canadiens
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, lw		
	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin	
Weiland, Starr, Pettinger, c		
	c, Lepine, Riley, Bourgault	
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw		
	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou	
Goodfellow, Graham, rd		
	ld, S. Mantha, Bourgault, Portland	
Young, Buswell, ld	rd, Burke, G. Carson	
Cude, g		g, Chabot

Score—Detroit 3, Canadiens 3. Goals—Buswell, Lewis, Aurie for Detroit; Joliat, Larochelle, Lepine for Canadiens. Assists—Weiland 2, Carson, Goodfellow for Detroit; Gagnon, G. Mantha, Larochelle for Canadiens. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 29—Montreal Maroons took advantage of a two-man margin midway through the overtime period of Saturday's game against the New York Americans to score the third goal of the game and as a result of their 2-to-1 victory they went into a temporary partnership with Canadiens for second place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League. Robinson scored for the Maroons in the first period and Chapman evened the count with five minutes to play in the third while the overtime goal came from a strong power play during which Ward beat Worters. The summary:

Montreal		Americans
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw		
	rw, Martin, Burke, Picketts	
Smith, Blinco, Haynes, c		
	c, Himes, Conn, Chapman	
Ward, Robinson, Kilrea, rw		
	lw, McVeigh, Gracie, Jackson, Klein	
Mackenzie, Frew, ld		
	rd, Dutton, Doran, Himes	
Wentworth, Evans, rd	ld, Brydge, Murray	
Kerr, g		g, Worters

Score—Montreal 2, Americans 1. Goals—Robinson and Ward for Montreal; Chapman for Americans. Assists—Robinson and Trottier for Montreal; Himes for Americans. Referees—C. A. Dinsmore and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—The Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs for the first time this season, here last night, the score being 2 to 0. Some 13,000 fans saw Paul Thompson, Hawk left wing, score both goals on passes from Romnes, the center. March, the right wing, was given an assist on one of the goals. The summary:

Chicago		Toronto
Thompson, Gottselig, Sheppard, lw		
	rw, C. Conacher, Doraty, Sands	
Romnes, Leswick, Cook, c		
	c, Primeau, Thoms, Blair	
March, Couture, Goldsworthy, rw		
	lw, Jackson, Bol, Cotton	
L. Conacher, Abel, rd	rd, Day, Horner	
Jenkins, Coulter, rd	ld, Levinsky, Horner	
Gardiner, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 2, Toronto Maple Leafs 0. Goals—Thompson 2 for Chicago. Assists—Romnes 2, March for Chicago. Referees—J. A. Cameron, Ottawa, and G. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 34, Mississippi 18.
Annapolis 43, Penn State 24.
Augustana 32, So. Dakota St. 30.
Ball S. T. 31, Western St. 30.
Beckley 34, Montgomery 33.
Bluffton 34, Defiance 30.
Boston U. 42, Harvard 36.
Butler 35, Wabash 32.
California 39, U. C. L. A. 28.
Canisius 36, Niagara 34.
Carbondale T. 37, Shurtleff 27.
Catholic 41, Rider 25.
Conn. State 31, Coast Guard 29.
Chicago 34, Wheaton 23.
Columbia C. 36, Iowa State 20.
Creighton 31, Drake 21.
Detroit 45, St. John's (O.) 26.
Duquesne 40, Thiel 34.
Emporia 33, McPherson 27.
Fordham 24, New York A. C. 19.
Georgia 37, Georgia Tech 33.
Georgetown 52, Mt. St. Maary's 30.
Georgetown (Ky) 31, Union (Ky) 23.
Hanover 34, E. Ill T. 38.
Indiana T. 43, Bloomsburg T. 21.
Indiana Tech 26, Huntington 25.
Iowa 39, St. Ambrose 16.
John Hopkins 45, West Maryland 25.
Kentucky 53, Tennessee 26.
Kenyon 27, Marietta 22.
Knox 41, Augustana 19.
Louisiana Tech 42, Louisiana C. 37.
Loyola (Md.) 25, Washington 17.
Macalester 37, Augsburg 17.
Manchester 34, Concordia 14.
Mercer 53, Sewanee 13.
Millersville T. 38, Kutztown T. 30.
Milwaukee T. 40, River Falls T. 35.
Minnesota 31, Northwestern 30.
Missouri 30, St. Louis 26.
Montana 38, Idaho (S. B.) 37.
Moorhead T. 40, Winona T. 22.
Muskingum 26, Otterbein 24.
N. C. State 45, Virginia P. I. 30.
N. D. State 43, Morningside 23.
Northeastern 28, Tufts 20.
Ohio 38, Cincinnati 36.
Ohio Northern 42, Capital 32.
Oklahoma 44, Nebraska 36.
Oklahoma A. & M. 29, Grinnell 28.
Omaha 41, Hastings 31.
Penn M. 25, St. Joseph's 22.
Pennsylvania 28, Syracuse 22.
Peru T. 25, Wayne T. 22.
Pittsburgh 42, West Virginia 21.
Providence 44, Springfield 43.
Rensselaer P. I. 39, Alumni 21.
Stanford 35, So. California 31.
Stevens Tech 45, Newark Tech 18.
So. Ill. T. 37, Shurtleff 27.
St. Louis 30, Missouri 26.
St. John's 33, Crescent A. C. 29.
Temple 43, Bucknell 20.
Texas A. & M. 30, Baylor 14.
Transylvania 37, Louisville 36.
Utah 43, Brigham Young 30.
Utah State 34, Montana C. 26.
Vanderbilt 48, Auburn 33.
Washington 34, Oregon 25.
Washington State 24, Oregon State 15.
Wentworth 29, St. Paul's 17.
W. Kentucky 36, Tennessee P. I. 21.
West Point 26, Amherst 14.
Western St. 40, Colorado Mines 27.
Wooster 33, John Carroll 31.
Worcester P. I. 47, New Hampshire 38.
W. Va. Wesleyan 42, Marshall 37.
Wyoming 18, Colorado 13.
Yale 41, Cornell 31.

Wolf Wins N. J. Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 29—Harry F. Wolf of Montclair and the New York Athletic Club, United States champion, won his third New Jersey squash tennis championship yesterday at the Short Hills Club, and took possession of the challenge bowl. He encountered Philip T. Moore, also of Montclair, who plays with the Columbia University Club, in the final round, after defeating Franklin V. Brodil, also of Columbia University Club, in the semifinal. Moore reached the final through the default of still a third Columbia University Club player, Rowland B. Haines, former champion. Wolf was below his finest form in the semifinal and final rounds, but steadied as the play proceeded, and showed fine play in the later games. The score of the match against Brodil was 15—9, 15—8, 15—12, and against Moore, 15—12, 16—17, 15—8, 15—9.

College Hockey Results

Clarkson 5, Yale 4.
Harvard 3, Boston 2.
Michigan Tech. 2, Minnesota 1.
New Hampshire 4, St. Anselm's 3.
West Point 3, Mass. State 2.

College Wrestling Results

Annapolis 27, Pennsylvania 3.
Iowa State 28, Minnesota 10.
West Point 30, Springfield 6.
Yale 21, New York A. C. 11.

Amusements

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More Glamorous Than Ever!

Garbo in Queen Christina with John GILBERT — Ian KEITH

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PLYMOUTH OPENS TONIGHT 8:30
CROSBY GAIGE AND LEE SHUBERT PRESENT AS 6TH PLAY OF THE AMERICAN THEATRE SOCIETY
10 Minute Alibi
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World Thrilling Mystery

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AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
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MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER'S Th., 43 St., E. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

Sporting Around the Hub

ACCORDING to all reports, no visiting hockey player ever received a greater reception than that extended to Eddie Shore on New York ice last night. His return to action after a 16-game suspension resulting from his collision with Ace Bailey of Toronto was important in that he showed no sign of flinching, and apparently will play as well as of yore. An even greater reception is expected at the Boston Garden tomorrow night, and excepting in Toronto, the Bruin star is expected to be given a warm welcome all over the circuit. That the Bruins were defeated, 4 to 2, apparently is only incidental.

Harvard did very well Saturday, defeating Boston University at hockey and swimming, while losing at basketball. The Crimson freshmen trounced the B. U. yearling sextet, 18 to 0. Another Harvard team, the polo trio, chalked up a victory at the Commonwealth Armory, defeating the Canaries, 12½ to 11½. The varsity hockey victory may prove costly, for both Captain de Give, goalie, and Frank Gleason, defenseman, were forced out of competition with severe ailments.

The Associated Press reports that Alec Fox, former University of Pittsburgh lineman and coach of the Pennsylvania line the past three years, may be a line coach at Harvard next fall. It is true that Eddie Casey, Harvard varsity football coach, is now interviewing several coaches; but the final decision on who will be appointed for duties next fall, probably will not be known until March.

Harvard swimming records are undergoing several changes of late. During the 48-to-23 victory over the Boston University swimmers Saturday afternoon, Vic Leventritt broke his own and the Harvard record for the 200-yard breaststroke. He was clocked in 2m. 37s., which is three-fifths of a second faster than his previous record.

A well-balanced Malden High School track team showed the way to all other teams in the Northeastern interscholastics meet at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Saturday. The Malden team scored 19¾ points with Watertown placing second with 11 points and Lawrence one-quarter of a point behind for third.

Among the many athletic results of Saturday competition was the important victory of Northeastern basketball team scored over Tufts, 28 to 20. The Jumbos had gone six successive games without defeat previous to this encounter; but that impressive showing did not deter the Engineers from continuing their own season's successes.

Although Gene Venske ran 4m. 20s. to win the James M Curley mile at the Prout Memorial games Saturday, it must be noted that the time recorded is not a fair indication of how well he is running. He staged his final lap sprint one lap too soon due to an error of the officials and then had to run the other lap afterward. Johnny Follows took a spot-light prominence by whipping the favored Joe McCluskey in the Leo Larrivee two-mile run. Glenn Dawson was unable to triumph in either of the two events in which he was favored. George Spitz jumped only 6ft. 6in., having practically no competition.

Boston's professional soccer team proved too strong for an all-star aggregation from the Boston and District League Saturday by a score of 6 to 2. The game was well played, with the all-stars showing to better advantage than the score might indicate.

Cambridge High and Latin School seems well on its way toward another Greater Boston interscholastic hockey championship. The Cantabs have won all five games, and their great little goalie, John Gomes, has been beaten for only one goal in the five games. While Gomes kicks them out with amazing regularity, Gerry Desrosiers, a team-mate on the forward line, is topping the scoring list with four goals and three assists.

Tonight's Dog Watch at the Rowe's Wharf Station of the Boston Yacht Club will be in command of Capt. H. T. Parker. Following the navigation class Theodore Kenyon will give a talk on the "Air Pilot." Supper at 6.

Toronto, McGill Win in Canadian Basketball Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 29—The senior Canadian intercollegiate basketball season was inaugurated Saturday. University of Toronto defeated University of Western Ontario here by 41 to 16. The winners, although not as heavy as their opponents, were better ball handlers and worked in close before shooting. They kept possession of the ball most of the time and also held the Western attacks well out. Toronto led by 18 to 9 at half time, but in the second half they had a big margin in condition and speed and outscored the visitors by 23 to 7.

Gordon led the scorers with nine points while Bodrug, Willis and Sniderman each had seven. The summary:

Toronto		Western Ontario
Mitchell, lf		rg, Hogan
Bodrug, rf		lg, Zavitz
Willis, c		c, Whitwill
Sniderman, lg		rf, Garrett
Gold, rg		lf, Fletcher

Substitutes—Gordon, Levy, Young for Toronto; Gettas, Rider, Wilson for Western Ontario.

Score—University of Toronto 41, University of Western Ontario 16. Goals from floor—Gordon 4, Bodrug 3, Mitchell 2, Willis 2, Sniderman 2, Young 2 for Toronto; Garrett, Rider, Zavitz for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Willis 3, Sniderman 3, Mitchell, Bodrug, Gold, Gordon and Levy for Toronto; Hogan 4, Fletcher 2, Garrett 2 and Gettas 2 for Western Ontario. Time—Two 20m. periods. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 29—McGill University scored a one-point victory over Queen's University here on Saturday in the first game of the two teams in the senior Canadian basketball schedule, the visitors winning by 21 to 20, and they were forced to keep possession of the ball in the closing minutes to stave off the strong finish of the locals. The greater experience of the winners stood them in good stead as full time approached and the generalship of Young saved them from defeat.

Queen's led at half time by 12 to 11, but McGill showed a decided improvement in the second half and they led by 21 to 17 with three minutes to play. Queen's scored a single point and then Bews dropped a long shot to cut the visitors' lead to a single point.

Young was the outstanding player on the floor and was best aided by Smaill, Falkner and Lewis while Bew, Brown and Finlay were the best for Queen's. The summary:

McGill		Queen's
Lewis, lf		rg, Rookie
Smaill, Ross, rf		lg, Finlay, Rose
Young, Gormley, c		c, Brown
Falkner, lg		rf, Megill, Sonshine
Bowes, Silverman, rg		lf, Bews, Ebe

Score—McGill University 21, Queen's University 20. Goals from floor—Lewis 2, Smaill 2, Falkner 2, Young, Silverman for McGill; Finlay 3, Megill 2, Brown, Rooke, Bews for Queen's. Goals from foul—Young 2, Falkner 2, Smaill for McGill; Bews, Megill, Brown, Rooke for Queen's. Referee—Sam Levy, Montreal. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Miss Bauer and Rice Wins

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., and Charles Rice of Chicago, defeated Mrs. Estelle Weill, of Woodmere, N. Y., and Johnny Farrell of Hollywood, yesterday in a two-hole playoff to capture the pro-amateur mixed Scotch foursome tournament of the Hollywood Country Club. Each team finished the 18-hole medal test with 77's, bettering a field of 15 teams. It was the second playoff in two days for Miss Bauer. She lost Saturday to Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., in an 18-hole playoff for the Riviera women's golf championship at Miami.

Sea Gulls Beat Crescents

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Atlantic City Sea Gulls, in close pursuit of Baltimore Orioles, added another victory to their string of 16 yesterday, in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, when a victory was scored at Madison Square Garden over Crescent Athletic Club, 4 to 1. At the Coliseum, also yesterday afternoon, another contender for the eastern championship, Hersey Chocolate Bars, scored over St. Nicholas Hockey Club, 5 to 2, to clinch third place.

German Bobsleigh Wins Meet

GARMISCH, Partenkirchen, Ger., Jan. 29 (AP)—The German bob, Olympia, with Hans Kilian driving, yesterday won the international four-man bobsleigh championships in 5m. 32.75s. for four runs. Kilian's fastest mile was 1m. 19.31s., total time for the first two runs Saturday being 2m. 39.45s., the winners covering the last two runs yesterday in 2m. 53.30s., snow slowing the course. Roumania was second in 5m. 32.75s., with France and Austria trailing.

Chicago Bears Defeat All-Stars

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (AP)—Aided by the breaks of the game, the Chicago Bears, professional football champions, defeated the National All-Stars, 23 to 0, yesterday. Twenty-four thousand persons watched the game. Pacific Coast college and professional players made up most of the All-Stars roster.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 1, Tulsa 0.

College Waterpolo Result

Yale 16, Pennsylvania 14.

Eddie Schroeder Takes Men's Title

North American Skating Championship
Men's Division

Eddie Schroeder, Chicago	110
Jimmy Webster, St. Paul	50
Allan Potts, New York	50
Bill Logan, St. John, N. B.	50
Herbert Taylor, New York	50
Wilbur Marks, Chicago	20
James Jaros, Minneapolis	20
Melvin Johnson, Minneapolis	20
Eddie Stundl, Chicago	20
Herb Flack, Toronto	10
Al Kucera, Chicago	10
Women's Division	
Miss Kit Klein, Buffalo	100
Miss Dorothy Franey, St. Paul	90
Miss Rose Marie Brady, Detroit	20
Miss Eleanor Thiele, Chicago	20
Miss Edith Hingsmill, Winnipeg	20
Miss Madeline Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis.	10
Miss Elizabeth Du Bois, Chicago	10
Mrs. Leila Brooks Potter, Toronto	10
Miss Elsie Laskowitz, St. Louis	10

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 29 (AP)—United States skaters triumphed over those of Canada on Fowler Lake yesterday, making a clean sweep of the titles in all four divisions of the North American speed-skating championships. It was the first renewal of the international ice classic since 1930.

Eddie Schroeder of Chicago captured the men's championship. By taking first in the quarter-mile he raised his point total to 110. His closest competitors were Jimmy Webster, St. Paul; Allen Potts, New York; Bill Logan, Saint John, N. B., and Herbert Taylor of New York, who scored 50 points each.

With two seconds and a first place yesterday Kit Klein, the slim brunette of Buffalo, pushed her point total up to 100, to win the senior women's title which was defended in the meet by Mrs. Leila Brooks-Potter of Toronto. She had won it in 1930. Mrs. Brooks-Potter scored only 10 points in this year's meet.

Miss Klein won the one-mile and was second in the 440 and 880-yard events. Both the latter were won by Dorothy Franey of St. Paul, United States champion. Miss Franey was only 10 points behind Miss Klein in total points.

The intermediate division brought out the leading individual winner of the meet, Leo Freisinger of Chicago, who piled up five first places to collect a total of 150 points. Richard Beard of Minneapolis came through in strong fashion yesterday to take the junior title from Robert Sherman, Chicago, who was leading his division at the end of the racing Saturday.

Yale Defeats Cornell At Basketball, 41 to 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 29—Yale University is today in sole possession of first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League standing as the result of its brilliant 41-to-31 victory over Cornell University here Saturday. It was Cornell's first defeat in three starts and Yale's fourth straight victory toward its defense of the title it won last year. E. J. Miles '35 of Yale was the star of the meet with five floor goals and two from the foul line for 12 points. J. J. Ferraro '34 led Cornell with three floor goals and four from the foul line. The summary:

Yale		Cornell
De Angeles, lf		rg, Houck, Wilson
Nikkel, rf		lg, McGraw
Wilson, c		c, Downer, Voelker
Miles, lg		rf, Ferraro
Reese, rg		lf, Freed

Score—Yale University 41, Cornell University 31. Goals from floor—Miles 5, Nikkel 4, Wilson 4, De Angeles 3, Reese 2 for Yale; Houck 3, McGraw 3, Ferraro 3, Freed, Downer, Wilson for Cornell. Goals from fouls—Miles 2, Nikkel 2, Wilson for Yale; Ferraro 4, Freed 2, McGraw for Cornell. Referee—Kennedy. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Gaines and Stevens Win

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Jan. 29 (AP)—A Glendale (Calif.) schoolmaster, Jack Gaines, swung a set of educated golf clubs yesterday to set his pro partner, Tom Stevens of Glendale, up to the Riverside $2000 open championship and $200 first prize money. Their best ball card was 34—30—64. Gaines, playing from scratch, toured the treacherous par 72 course in 67 in his own right, 5 under. He contributed three birdies and a pair of eagles to the cause, finishing like a champion with a 90-foot approach putt from off the green and over a ridged carpet which rolled into the cup for the undisputed title. It was a fortunate shot, for only a stroke behind them finished two teams with great rounds of 65, to give the professional members $125 each, but no title. These were Chet Beer and John DePaolo of the auto racing family, both of Los Angeles, and Byron Nelson, tall pro from Texarkana, Texas, and Art Sato, 2-handicap amateur who holds the San Francisco championship.

Argentina Wins Tennis Title

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 29 (AP)—Argentina yesterday won the South American tennis championship. The Uruguayan representatives took second place and Paraguay third. Only the three nationals competed.

College Polo Results

Penn. M. C. 10½, N. Y. A. C. 7½.
West Point 19, Cornell 8.
Yale 17, Farmington Valley 7.

Bruin Cubs Hold Can-Am Lead With Tie at Providence

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	11	5	8	63	55	27
Quebec	10	5	9	53	47	25
Providence	9	7	7	47	47	25
Philadelphia	9	5	9	58	54	23
New Haven	7	2	13	33	51	16

Result Jan. 27

Philadelphia 2, Providence 1.

Results Jan. 28

Boston 2, Providence 2, overtime.
Philadelphia 3, New Haven 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29—The Bruin Cubs held their margin as leaders of the Canadian-American Hockey League standing here last night by tying with the Providence Reds, 2 to 2, in a hard-played overtime contest. Both teams scored goals in the first and second periods. The summary:

Boston		Providence
Heximer, Harnott, Halliday, Weir, lw		
	rw, Rivers, Giroux, Taylor	
F. Jerwa, Smillie, Weir, c		
	c, Gaudreault, Murray, Alexandre	
Filmore, Buckles, Cunningham, rw		
	lw, Hart, Harrington	
J. Jerwa, McInenly, ld	rd, Lesieur, Mulligan	
Davie, McInenley, rd	ld, Mulligan, Nichols	
Jackson, g		g, Byrne

Score—Boston 2, Providence 2. Goals—F. Jerwa, Halliday for Boston; Rivers, Lesieur for Providence. Assists—Filmore for Boston; Gaudreault 2, Hart, Taylor for Providence. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29—Philadelphia Arrows won their second-straight game on successive nights by defeating the New Haven Eagles in a Canadian-American Hockey League encounter here last night. The game was roughly played and ended with the Arrows leading 3 to 1. The summary:

Philadelphia		New Haven
Hudson, King, lw		
	rw, Dunning, Wood, Carleton	
Anderson, Waite, McLeod, c		
	c, Chouinard, Perkins, Carson	
Boyd, Collings, Hinsperger, rw		
	lw, Kinsella, Maracle, Wilson	
Peters, Desmarais, ld		
	rd, R. McCully, McBride	
Jeremiah, McGoldrick, rd		
	ld, Speyer, J. McCully	
Wood, g		g, Moore

Score—Philadelphia 3, New Haven 1. Goals—Boyd, Waite, Anderson for Philadelphia; Chouinard for New Haven. Assists—King, Boyd, Collings for Philadelphia; Kinsella for New Haven. Officials—W. J. Cleary and N. M. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 — By gaining a two-goal lead in the first period, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated Providence Reds in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena Saturday night, 2 to 1. More than 4500 persons saw the Arrows come through with one of their best performances of the season. The summary:

Philadelphia		Providence
Hudson, King, lw	rw, Giroux, Rivers, Taylor	
Anderson, Waite, McLeod, c		
	c, Murray, Gaudreault	
Boyd, Collings Hinsperger, rw		
	lw, Harrington, Hart, Alexandre	
Peters, Desmarais, ld	rd, McVicar, Lesieur	
Jeremiah, McGoldrick, rd		
	ld, Mulligan, Nichols	
Wood, g		g, Byrne

Score—Philadelphia 2, Providence 1. Goals—Hudson and King for Philadelphia; Giroux for Providence. Assists—Anderson, Collings for Philadelphia; Murray for Providence. Referees—W. A. Shaver and W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	15	4	9	61	59	34
Syracuse	13	3	13	75	89	29
Buffalo	10	8	10	53	47	28
Windsor	13	1	14	51	58	27
London	10	4	12	48	50	24
Cleveland	10	2	13	58	63	22

Results Jan. 27

London 3, Windsor 0.
Buffalo 2, Syracuse 1.

Result Jan. 28

Syracuse 2, Detroit 2, overtime.

Roach Stars For Syracuse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 29—Detroit Olympics got a 2-to-2 tie with Syracuse in a fast International Hockey League game here last night that was featured by fine goaltending by John Ross Roach. The former Detroit National League veteran made an impressive debut in Syracuse to hold the league leaders to two goals. Markle and Martin did the scoring for the locals. Carrigan got both Detroit goals.

Bisons Triumph Over Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Jan. 29—Buffalo Bisons triumphed over their New York State rivals, Syracuse Stars, in a hard-checking International Hockey league game here Saturday by a 2-to-1 score. Barton scored both goals for Buffalo. Markle got the Syracuse goal.

Tecumsehs Climb in Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 29—London Tecumsehs shouldered their way out of last place in the International Hockey League here Saturday night by defeating Windsor Bull Dogs, 3 to 0. Three former Windsor players, Rockburn, Ouellette and Daley, got the goals that defeated the visitors. London passed Cleveland through the win. It was the second defeat for Windsor in eight games.

Snowshoers Divide Honors

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 29 (AP)—The Montreal A. A. A. and the University of New Hampshire divided honors Saturday as snowshoers competed in a blinding snowstorm in connection with a meeting of the International Snowshoe Convention. William G. Andberg '34 of University of New Hampshire captured the half-mile and mile races while the stars of the Montreal Club, the largest and oldest snowshoe club in the world, practically swept the field in the dashes. Maurice Hughes, holder of world championships in the century and 220-yard dashes, had no trouble in annexing these contests while he finished second in the 440. Lewis M. Hardison '34 of the University of Maine was the only one to give Hughes any competition in the dashes, finishing second in both races won by Hughes.

Claims Duckpin Record

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—Jack White of New Haven Saturday claimed a new world duck pin bowling record based on a match Friday night against Sam Foti, also of New Haven, when White collected a total of 990 pins in seven games for an average of 141, at the Y. M. C. A. here. A week ago, White rolled an average of 160 for five games, but that was unofficial. Friday night, he had Emmy Cusano installed as foul line judge and Jack Cooley was the official scorer. A record of the performance will be sent to George Isemann, Washington, D. C., secretary of the national duckpin organization with the attests of several witnesses.

Mexico Wins at Football

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 29 (By U. P.)—Peruvians may blame an earthquake for a football defeat here yesterday, but the tremor failed to halt the game. After leading at the end of the half, the visiting Aurora football team from Lima saw a Mexican rally that tied the score. At this juncture a strong earthquake occurred, without, however, interrupting the game, or the Mexican attack, the game ending with the score: Mexico 2, Aurora 1. Jose Manuel Puig Casauranc, Mexican Foreign Minister, and United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels attended the game. Dr. Rafael Belaunde, Peruvian Minister, kicked off to start the match.

Vines Defeats Tilden Again

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (AP)—Climaxing a professional tennis tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, Bill Tilden will meet Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, in the eleventh of a feature singles series tonight. Vines has won 6 matches to Tilden's 4, conquering the old master at Oakland, Calif., Saturday night, 3—6, 13—11, 6—4, 9—7.

College Rifle Result

Annapolis 1385, Carnegie Tech 1316.

Pennsylvania Loses To Yale Swimmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29—Yale University made a clean sweep of its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet with the University of Pennsylvania here, Saturday, when the Eli swimmers took that meet 42 to 29 while the Blue waterpolo players won that game 16 to 14. One new pool record fell to the Pennsylvanians when their 400-yard relay team won that event in 3m. 43.5s. Yale made the old mark of 3m. 47s. in 1932. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Pennsylvania; G. F. Groff '35, Pennsylvania, second; R. S. Penn '36, Yale, third. Time—24.4s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale; G. F. Groff '35, Pennsylvania, second; W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Pennsylvania, third. Time—53.8s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. F. Corroon '35, Yale; R. W. Wilson '35, Yale, second; C. P. Donnelly 36, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 21s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale; N. D. Hoyt 36, Yale, second; C. P. Donnelly '36, Pennsylvania, third. Time—5m. 20.2s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by C. F. Pieron '34, Yale; C. J. Campbell '36, Yale, second; Juan Goldberg '35, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 47.5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. L. Savell Jr. '34S, Yale; E. D. Weeks '35, Pennsyl

Roads, Bridges, Motors, Speed —Yet They Say We Lag Behind

Latest Colorful Film of Transportation Screened at 1934 Automobile Shows Tells Vivid Story of Present-Day Progress

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Roads . . . and more roads . . .

Roads that pierce the horizons with glittering blades of concrete . . . Roads that skirt great cities to link states instead of communities . . . Roads that trace giant cloverleaves on the landscape at vital traffic intersections . . . Roads that sweep in endless succession over spans of fashioned steel and cement, turning highways into throughway express routes.

Here is the colorful chapter of modern transportation flashed on the public screen by the automobile shows current throughout the country.

Motors

This is the period of motor renaissance. The old and the new commingle. The past vies with the present. The great superexpress traffic artery curves into and through the rural countryside where it serves as a drain for leisurely trickling branches.

The horse ties up at the wooden stake beside the motorcar. Ancient wooden bridges rumble to the pressure of modern traffic, while just around the next corner the car shoots through a magnificent span of steel.

Here and there a stone marker tops a clump of bushes, pointing the way for foot traffic as it did 100 years ago. Just above it, a mammoth sign directs the way for the motorist. The stone marker boldly says, "Hanover 7 miles." The modern marker says, "New York 197 miles."

Speed

Speed . . . and more speed . . .

A mile-a-minute with safety and comfort built into the cars and the roads . . . Brilliantly illuminated signposts . . . Night driving as simple as daylight . . . Speed that will carry one car in the show 104 miles an hour in second gear . . . Speed that blurs the future with uncertainties, challenging the genius of automotive engineers.

Speed that sent Maj. Malcolm Campbell over the sands of Daytona Beach at a 272-mile-an-hour clip. Yet—it was only yesterday it seems that the "automobile speed king of 1895" won his title by burning up the track at an average of 8 miles an hour.

Recollections of those daring days of experiments in speed dot the highways of New England. Up in Vermont a few of the bridges still stick to those calm, sober signs which say, "Horses slow down to a walk."

Bridges

Bridges . . . and more bridges . . .

Bridges that stir the pride of the country-folk as symbols of architectural beauty . . . Bridges that cost from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 . . . Bridges that carry 10,000 cars to the hour . . . Massive bridges, brightly colored bridges replacing the rotted wooden piles of only yesterday.

It was only yesterday that towns like Pittston, Penna., had ordinances holding automobile speeds to one mile in six minutes. Not 10 miles an hour but one mile in six minutes . . . the motorist had to figure it out.

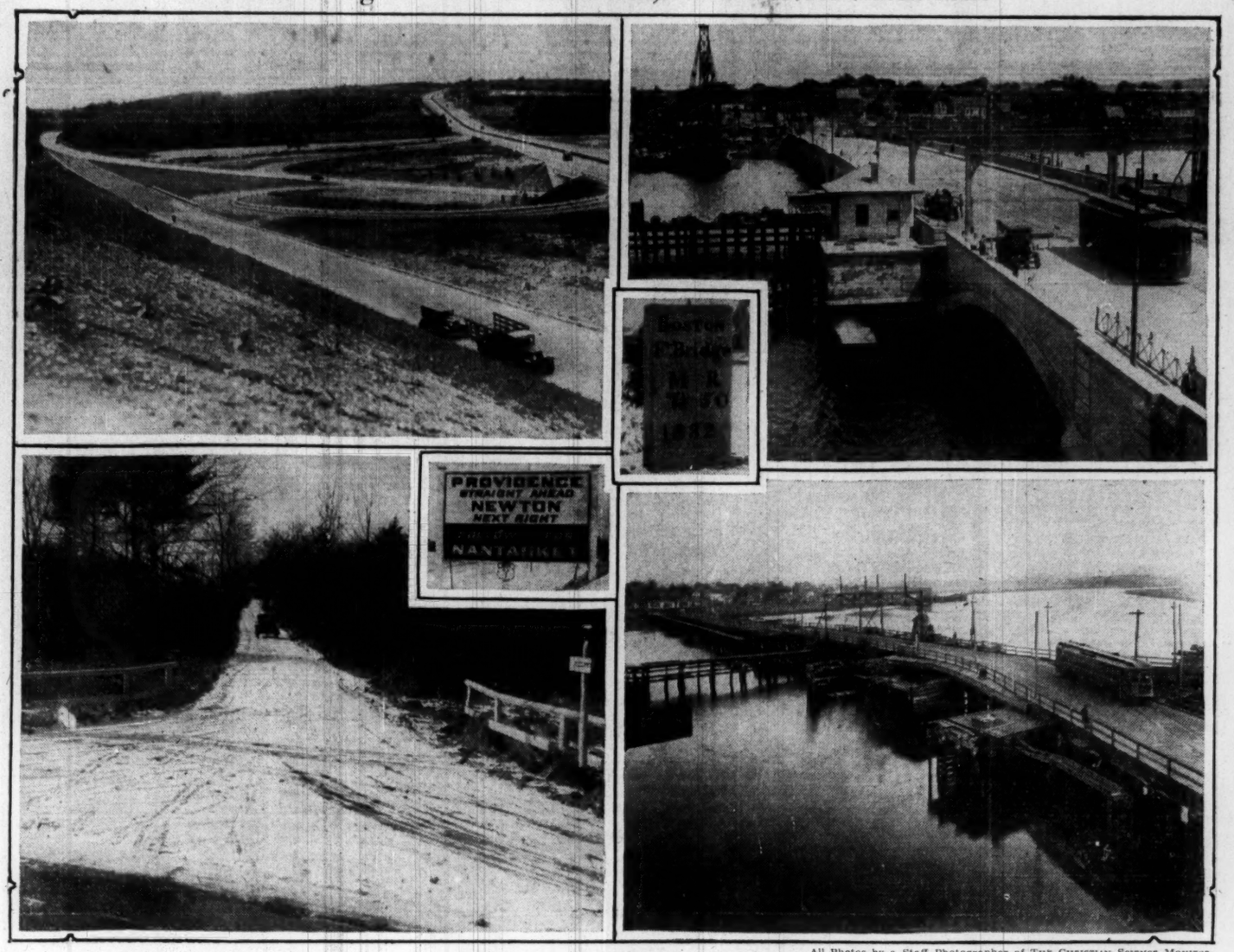
And was it not only yesterday when New York farmers rose in indignation against motorists dashing through their towns at 20 miles an hour? They insisted these speeders were tearing down the roadbeds and should be required to cut their pace to four miles an hour when passing teams.

"Utopia"

Out of such agitation grew the magnificent road system of the present. From the controversies of the present will come the transportation "Utopia" of the future. The demand for faster transportation brought the automobile. The automobile evolved a demand for better roads. But the roads are still five years behind the modern automobiles, while the motorcars are five years behind their own engineering laboratories.

In spite of all this automotive progress and activity hinging on highway expansion, the past still has the final word. It hurls a challenge at the engineer with the rejoinder that less than 30 per cent of the nation's roads are paved and 70 per cent of its farmers are located on roads not strong enough to support an average truck.

Contrasting the New and the Old, Thanks to the Automobile



All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Check These Up Also as Motors' Improvements

Upper Left—Worcester Turnpike Junction That Makes a New Deal on the Road to Boston. Upper Right—Here's the Splendid New Lift Bridge Over Neponset River. Lower Right—This Is the Old Bridge at Neponset That Used to Make So Much Trouble for Everybody. Lower Left—Country Road Near Hanover, Mass; a "Hang-Over" From the Old. Left Center—One of the New Signposts With Letters of Crystal Made Readable at Night by the Car Lights. Right Center—And Finally One of the Last of the Oldsters, the Antiquated Type of Roadside Signpost, As it Stands at Quincy, Mass.

Retail Business In Massachusetts Jumps in January

In First Half of Month Retail Sales Showed 21.1 P. C. Advance

President Roosevelt's pet Blue Eagle probably got an extra pat on the head today when the Chief Executive was notified that retail sales in Massachusetts during the first half of January were 21.1 per cent ahead of the same period last year.

Mr. Edward A. Filene, chairman of the State Recovery Board, ordered that the "startling" contents of a bimonthly statistical survey be reported to the President.

After noting the remarkable business spurt, Mr. Filene and the board felt the New Deal apparently is steering the nation back to better times. So they agreed its author, observing his birthday tomorrow should be advised.

The phenomenal increase, is undoubtedly a reflection of a general business revival, representatives of the NRA, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Associated Industries, and the Government of the Commonwealth, state. Mr. Henry Smith, director of the State NRA research and statistics department under whose direction the bimonthly reports are made, advises that it represents returns from 605 retailers in 78 cities and towns of the State.

So surprising were the interpretations obtained from the report that all figures have been carefully checked. Although the first 15 days of January this year included one more shopping day than in the same period last year, this additional day was not thought to have accounted for more than 8 per cent of the 21.1 per cent gain.

Perhaps because of the cold weather, many buyers added to their wardrobes, the gain in clothing sales being 29.8 per cent. Climatic count for the 28.6 per cent jump in automobile purchases.

People even ate more during this period apparently, for the food group indicated a 6.1 per cent increase in sales.

The "all other" group, including hardware, drug stores and jewelry, sold 24.7 per cent more, while the lumber group reported an increase of 38.6 per cent.

Ickes Sees Signs Of Action on Slums

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A brighter prospect than ever before for slum clearance and low-cost housing throughout the nation was pictured Jan. 27 by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, president of the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation.

In an address before the National Conference on Public Housing, the Secretary said hope for a definite beginning in the Government's efforts was "now running high."

Citing slum conditions in large cities, he said the situation was not confined alone to these centers.

"There are country slums as well as city slums," he said. "People are living in such insanitary and squalid conditions in many parts of the countryside that the dweller in a disgraceful city tenement would feel that his own surroundings are attractive and fortunate by comparison."

New Hampshire Helps Needy With Its Beef

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 29—Native roast beef, grown on the hillsides of the Granite State, graced the tables of hundreds of needy families in various sections of the State at supper time last week—the first actual application of the knife and fork to the State Administration's plan to aid needy farmers while actually helping needy families.

First installments of four-pound roasts from 75 selected New Hampshire cattle, together with a few four-pound packages of fresh hamburg steak freshly ground were timed to arrive at centers for distribution with relief roll officials in time for Wednesday night's supper.

Miss Eunice Patch, State Relief Administrator, has general charge of the program which will expend $4000 monthly on the project. The appeal from the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture for the listing of surplus dairy and beef cattle through Mr. Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, brought immediate response.

Boston Snapshots

Publicity for Pacific Coast—Some Pacific Coast Chamber of Commerce owes a debt of gratitude to a Gloucester cat. While crowds gathered outside the window of a fish store the other night, this cat stepped delicately over all those fishes caught in local waters, and, with the eye of a connoisseur, selected a portion of Pacific halibut for its supper. The interest aroused by this unpremeditated window display was so great that a policeman was called upon to direct sidewalk traffic.

* * *

Damp Water—On the front page of a Boston paper we came upon this interesting passage: ". . . Kenneth Keith, 180 Broadway, Lynn, jumped from his delivery truck and rescued a 5-year-old boy from drowning in five feet of water. Keith was wet to the skin when he took the boy ashore."

* * *

"Sic Transit"—Coldly aloof from the hilarious throngs of skaters on the pond, various metallic gentleman gaze out from the Public Gardens upon the streets of Boston. Three small boys, carrying skates, strolled down a board walk in front of us the other day. At each pedestal they tilted back their heads and allowed their minds to dwell momentarily upon the glories of the past. In front of Kosciusko they halted. "Who's this guy, anyway?" said the one whose eyes were nearest the ground. "Oh just a guy," explained the eldest. "We had something about him in school—I think he was a Polack or something." "Oh!" remarked the inquisitive one, as the sightseeing party wended its way toward the pond.

No Wolf at Door—By bringing the "Big Bad Wolf" to their screen on Saturday morning, the management of the State Theater succeeded in keeping the wolf from the door. In fact there was no room for any such animal, since a long line of children and grown-ups was in evidence an hour before the special Walt Disney cartoon program began at 10:30.

* * *

Log Cabins in the Pines—"If you like wide views, why don't you go out to Nobscot. You'll find another fire tower on top of the hill, too!"—remarked a friend, on scenting the balmy air on Sunday. Parking our kneeless but efficient vehicle at the snow line, we began the ascent on foot. Suddenly a pungent odor of smoke met us in a pine grove. At the same time we found a notice board bearing a contour map prepared by the Norumbega Council of Boy Scouts—and so were not surprised to come upon log cabins half hidden in the trees, with smoke curling from their chimneys and strange thumpings and murmurs within.

By the time we reached the other side of the Scout reservation and began the steep ascent of the hill itself it was raining in a quite determined manner. However, we persisted until the top landing of the tower was reached, and gained a glimpse of vaguely outlined hills—enough to make us plan to go again on the first clear day.

The hill is just five miles from the Worcester Turnpike at Nobscot—on route 126.

Boston Art Notes

C. Scott White

Water colors by Mr. C. Scott White are shown at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street.

Upon entering the gallery one is impressed with the quiet of the atmosphere induced by the character of Mr. White's pictures. They are all portrayals of scenic spots in the regions of the Connecticut River Valley, Vermont and Mt. Desert. There are one or two of Nantucket and Bermuda.

The water color is handled with a controlled brush. It is applied with a precision which is closer to oil technique. Mr. White trims his edges and does not permit the watery medium to flow over the boundaries. His design is smooth. Generally it is calculated so that there is a wide sweep of sky and a fairly small stretch of land. The skies are vividly characterized, the terrain indicated in generalizing spreads of color.

The method Mr. White employs is conservative. It does not extract dramatic values from the aquarelle. In many ways it is more genteel than the manner which is so popular among water colorists of the vicinity. They have resorted to a brisk brush work, a rapid performance hit-or-miss, a heavy freight of shadows, a forced lighting. Unless handled with great skill this mode becomes theatrical and tawdry. Many of our young painters are threatened with this pitfall if they do not exercise better judgment, and temper their craft.

Somewhere between the subdued workmanship of Mr. White and the tumultuous performance of our younger painters we may find the perfect mood for water color painting. D. A.

Motion Pictures

Romance Très Sentimentale

"Beloved," at the RKO Keith Theater, is a longish musical romance with Miss Gloria Stuart and Mr. John Boles as married lovers faithful to each other through a lifetime of disappointments and disillusionments. The score and direction are by Mr. Victor Schertzinger.

The picture begins way back in the eighteen-somethings in Vienna, where Carl Hausman is literally fed from his cradle with musical nourishment. Evidently the treatment takes, for he is represented by a very handsome and engaging boy as a gifted violinist in his teens. Pictorially these early scenes are the most satisfying. With the Revolution of 1848, Carl's father is shot and he and his mother migrate to the American Southland. Here Mr. Boles steps into the rôle as a young music teacher and grafted southern gentleman and meets Lucy, daughter of one of those irreproachable old Southern families, played with ingratiating gentleness by Miss Stuart. Comes, not the dawn, but Civil War, and marriage of the two against family opposition. The couple are very poor. Carl is exploited for a time as artist-violinist, but the long hair and publicity stunts go against the grain and they become poor again. Their son enters the Spanish War and the grandson lines up for the World War.

Through all these trying years, Carl (who also sings) has had an ingrowing Great American Symphony on his mind and dabbles at it between hardships. Grandson Eric, familiarized with the music from childhood, jazzes up the themes and attains financial triumph by the Tin Pan Alley route. After many reels, when the make-up man has done his worst for Mr. Boles and the director has put too much tremolo in his hand, success comes to the composer. We hear a fragment of the symphony and recognize the Wagnerian sympathies he has been secretly entertaining all the while.

As you may gather, the picture misses its mark by overzealousness. It could have been tender and charming. It is in spots. And in any case, to the not too cinematically-critical, it will provide an inoffensive sort of pleasure.

Good Revue—Poor Picture

Miss Eleanor Powell, fourth on the advertised star list, is stopping the show at the Metropolitan Theater this week with her extraordinary tap-dancing in the tabloid stage version of Billy Rose's "Crazy Quilt." From the rise of the colorful patchwork curtain to its fall is a compact hour of lively entertainment, including, in addition to Miss Powell, the card tricks of Cardini, the singing of Charley King, the conversational patter of Smith and Dale, and the mannequinesque appearances of Miss Anita Page. There is also good chorus dancing under eccentric lighting effects.

The picture, "Search for Beauty," is decidedly second-rate, though it features the new English star, Miss Ida Lupino, with Mr. Buster Crabbe. It is built around one of Hollywood's beauty contests, chiefly to exhibit 30 youths and maidens of requisite physical symmetry. The story is hodge-podge. Mr. James Gleason has the comic "it" but his work is of slight avail here. Mr. Robert Armstrong's abilities are used to as little purpose. M. L.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary French lithographs; modern illustrated books. Selected prints and recent accessions. Water colors by Blake, Madonna and Child, by Mantegna.
Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; musical 2:45; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.
Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; landscape prints of five centuries, ivory carvings from Sumaria (ninth century, B. C.). Through Jan. 31. Water colors by Dr. Denman W. Ross; Japanese prints and textiles, Feb. 5-28.
Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibitions for January include Eskimo material used by the late Professor Barton on his expedition with Admiral Peary; Japanese and Chinese dolls of special interest; minerals and some of their common uses; copper craft work done by club members; models of prehistoric animals. Through January.
Copley Society—Exhibition of painting in water colors and oils by Ella Munsterberg. Jan. 29-Feb. 9.
Foster Brothers—General exhibition.
Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.
Grace Horn Galleries—Portraits, drawings and sketches of street scenes by Evangeline H. Van Bean. Also water colors by James Dwyer. Through Feb. 3.
Germanic Museum—General exhibitions of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of etchings, lithographs and woodcuts by Käthe Kollwitz. Through Feb. 1.
Holman's Print Shop—General exhibition.
Doll & Richards—Exhibition of water colors by C. Scott White. Through Feb. 3. Water colors by Charles Emile Heil. Through Feb. 28
Goodspeed's Print Shop—American prints of the year 1933. Through Feb. 3.
The Children's Art Center—Water colors by Madame Boullard-Devé. Also small sculpture by Bashka Paeff.
Vose Galleries—Faculty graduates and advanced students of the Scott Carbee School of Art. Also water colors by Vernon Ellis. Through Feb. 3.
The Medici Book and Print Shop—Exhibition of oil paintings by Kolta Balkonf. Through Feb. 15.
Canterbury Art Guild—Exhibition of oil paintings by Kathryn Nason. Through Feb. 8.
Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Jan. 27-March 1.
Junior League Gallery—Exhibition of animal sculpture in wood, reliefs, and figures in wood and stone, also busts in bronze and terra cotta, by Alice Decker.
Boston City Club—Exhibition of travel posters from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France, loaned by Francis D. Donoghue. Through Feb. 12.

Theaters

Morning Varieties II

The second edition of Morning Varieties was presented in Symphony Hall Saturday morning. The program, planned with a selective sense of entertainment values for children, was successful in most of its aspects.

Mr. Arthur Fiedler as official spokesman was difficult to hear. But as conductor of his Sinfonietta he provided easily understandable music in Saint-Saëns's "Animals' Carnival," the Andante from Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony (hushing his strings to the vanishing point in preparation for the surprise chord) and the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music.

The newest feature was "Magic with Music," with Mr. A. H. (Jake) Stafford, suave in morning clothes, tossing off sleight-of-hand with amusing detachment against a musical background from "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" and other appropriate excerpts.

The Hans Wiener Dancers gave a dance-play, "The Enchanted Forest," to music from Dvořák's Slavonic Dances. This dance was given by the Wiener group at the Pops Concerts last spring under title of "The Foolish Virgins"—an instructive commentary on the flexibility of "arguments." Thus, to adults, the humorous point of the latter was missing, and to the children, there was little relation of miming to present title. The "Ballet Grotesque," danced by Mr. Otto Asherman and Miss Nina Dale at the first Varieties, gave the children more pleasure. Mr. Wiener danced his solo, "Golliwog's Cakewalk," which also is not so pleasing as his "Circus" of the earlier performance.

The animated Mickey Mouse cartoon, "The Mad Doctor," was too gruesome in its fun for young children. Any of the Silly Symphonies in color would give them more to mull over happily in memory.

Juvenile critics are again invited to a contest of reviews.

The third Morning Varieties, on Feb. 24 at 11 a. m., will include excerpts from de Koven's operetta, "Robin Hood," by the Boston Light Opera Company. M. L.

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The Editor's Puzzle

234

~~I like the winter the best of all the four seasons," said the girls~~
~~"Although~~ of course winter in the ~~city is not~~ (magazines and) scarcely to ~~be compared to~~ winter
~~In the country, where~~ one can go (enjoy) skating and sledding, ~~you never hear of~~ (it is my favorite)
~~this I like winter better than the other seasons~~
~~even in the city~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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The Children's Page

Marigold in Godmother's House

By JOYCE LANKESTER BRISLEY
(Author of the Milly-Molly-Mandy Stories)

MARIGOLD'S visit to her fairy godmother was nearly over, and tomorrow she would be home again.

"Well, my little Marigold," said Godmother, as they finished tea together in the pretty sitting-room, "so this is your last night here!—then I think perhaps you had better go to bed early to make the most of it."

"Oh-h-h!" said Marigold, with a long breath. Anybody but Godmother, she thought, would have said she might stay up LATE to make the most of it! There were still so very many things she wanted to do—why, she had not even yet discovered the stable where the big black horse lived!—and now there would be no more chance. Godmother had rung the bell for Jenny, who soon came in to take her upstairs.

"Good night, Marigold, a very good night, my little girl!" said Godmother, kissing her very kindly, and Marigold went off with a lighter heart—for after all one never knew what nice thing might be in store in Godmother's house!

The wind was whistling down the long passage to Marigold's room as they went along it, and the curtain-rings clicked restlessly in the draft while Marigold was being undressed. It was certainly not the sort of evening for sailing outdoors in her bed, as had happened once before when she was sent to bed early.

Jenny tucked her in comfortably, wished her "good-night," and left the room.

Marigold felt very un-sleepy indeed.

It was still daylight outside, and she lay listening to the wind blowing and rustling the trees. Once she thought she heard a distant cat crying, and she raised her head and listened. There WAS a mewing—a thin, lonely little sound. Marigold jumped out of bed and looked from the window. Down on the path was a tiny black kitten, its fur blown untidily by the wind, mewing up at her with its wee pink mouth.

"Oh, it's too young to be left out alone all night!" thought Marigold, and wondered if she should go down the long passage to find Jenny and tell her; but then she noticed, leaning against the sill, the ladder which old Robin, the coachman-gardener, had been using while netting the cherries on the wall. It was not far to the ground, Marigold could easily climb down and get the kitten—and what fun to have it in to sleep with her that night!

She snatched up her warm dressing-gown and slipped it on, put her feet into woolly slippers, climbed over the sill onto the ladder, and the next moment was on the ground with the kitten purring round her ankles.

It was rather nice being out in the wind in her dressing-gown! Overhead the trees were sweeping back and forth across the sky, like giant besoms trying to sweep the clouds away. What fun it would have been, thought Marigold, to have had that big new broom of Godmother's (or was it old Robin's?) out here to go flying away on, instead of in the kitchen as she had done the other night!

And then, suddenly, she saw the very broom itself, where Jenny had placed it, just outside the kitchen door. Surely Godmother would not mind if she had just one little try!

She took hold of the broom and got astride it. And, immediately, up she went!—up, up, over the house, over the trees—up, up. . . .

Kitten and Marigold Fly Away

Marigold hastily pressed down the broom-handle, which was pointing too much skyward, and then flew more on the level, lifted and hurried along by the tremendous breeze.

A little mew came to her, and turning her head she saw the kitten clinging onto the brush end of the broom with all its tiny needle-claws. She was too busy holding on tight herself to be able to help, but she watched till she saw the little thing pull itself up and sit with fine kitten-dignity on the end of the broom, as calm as if it had ridden that way for years!

The wind swept them along so that she could not turn if she tried; so she let her steed have its head, and only kept watch that she did not sail over any gate; for Godmother had told her never to go beyond the gates, and she was determined not to disobey even if she had to jump off the broom in mid-air to avoid it. And somehow she had a queer notion that if she did have to jump she would only find herself landed safely in bed!

The sun sank and dusk came, and Marigold could only just make out that she seemed to be flying over wide moors and hills. Presently a speck of light gleamed out of the darkness ahead of her. She was somewhat sheltered now by the hills, and when she pressed the broom-handle downward it sank slowly as it flew, until presently it landed her on the grass just beside a cave from which the light streamed forth. The kitten ran scampering through the entrance as if quite at home, and Marigold followed it into the cave.

"OH!" cried Marigold loudly, in surprise and delight.

There was a lantern swinging from the ceiling, and by its beams the little girl saw an old friend standing with his back to her, the light rippling over his glossy coat. It was old Pegs, her godmother's big black horse, munching away with his nose in his manger.

"Pegs!" cried Marigold. "Is this where you really live?"

She looked around. It was a nice clean cave with a hard sandy floor; Pegs' manger of rough-hewn wood was at one end, and at the other, close by the entrance, stood a little wooden table and stool. And on the table was a little pot of marigolds, and several little covered wooden dishes—holding a delicious little supper which Marigold knew was meant for her because one dish contained nice sugary letter-biscuits which just spelt her name and left none over. The kitten, even, was not forgotten, for there was a little saucer of cream there, too!

"Oh, Godmother!" said Marigold to herself, "What lovely things you do think of!" (for she had no doubt that it was of her godmother's planning) and she sat down and ate her little supper.

One biscuit she saved to offer on her outstretched palm to Pegs, whose house they were in, and felt very honored when the black horse condescended to take it with his big silky lips.

Home Again

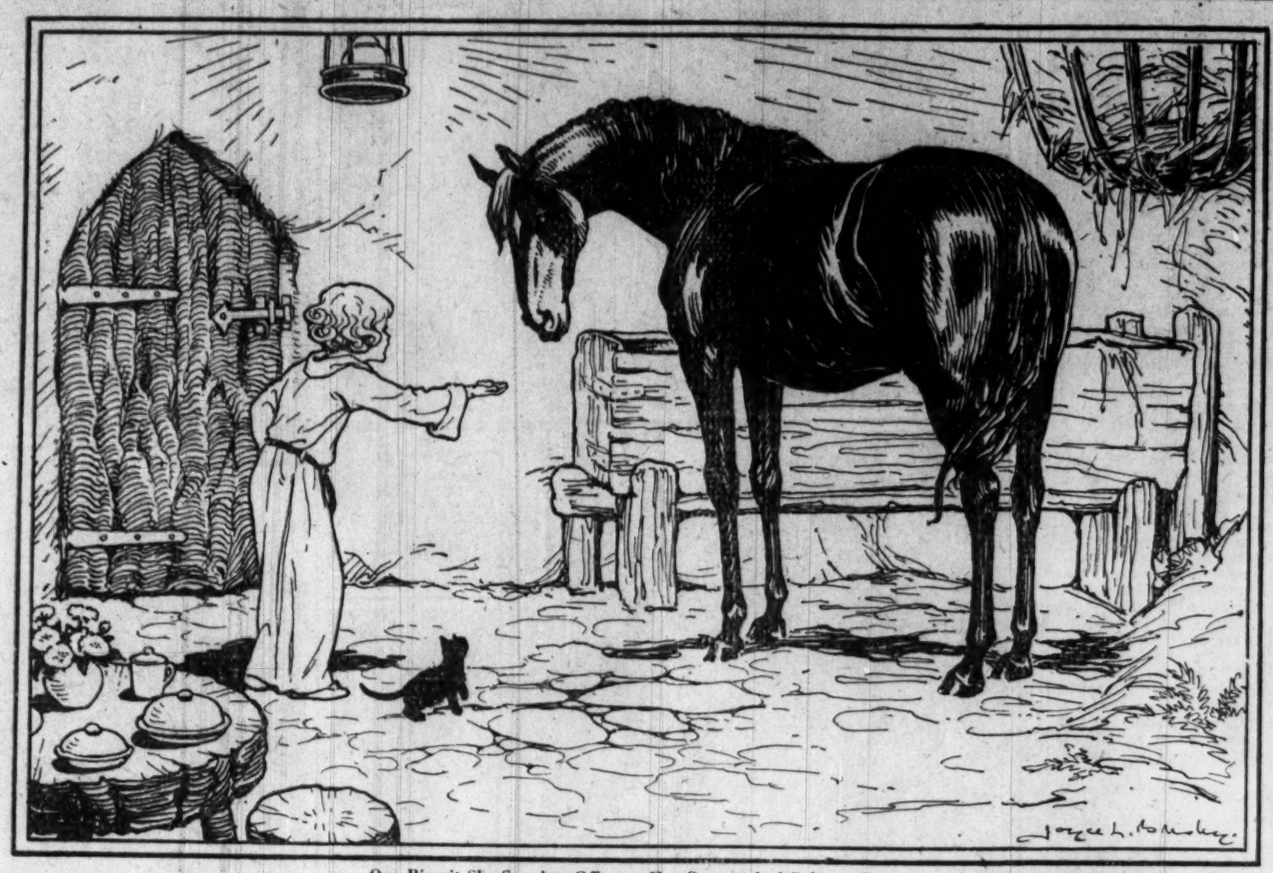
And now Marigold began to feel that she should be looking for her broom in order to return home, for it was getting late. But when she went to the entrance she found a wrought-iron gate like a big spider-web, barring the way out! "It wasn't there when I came in or I wouldn't have come!" said Marigold, greatly concerned. It seemed to be only latched, not locked—but she did not like to open it, when her godmother had told her so firmly not to go through any gate. What was she to do?

Then she noticed the little door by Pegs' manger, and peeped through. There was a low passage, with some rough stone steps cut at the farther end, leading to a round trap-door in the ceiling. The only thing to do was to find out where the trap-door led. She quickly ran along the passage and up the steps to see.

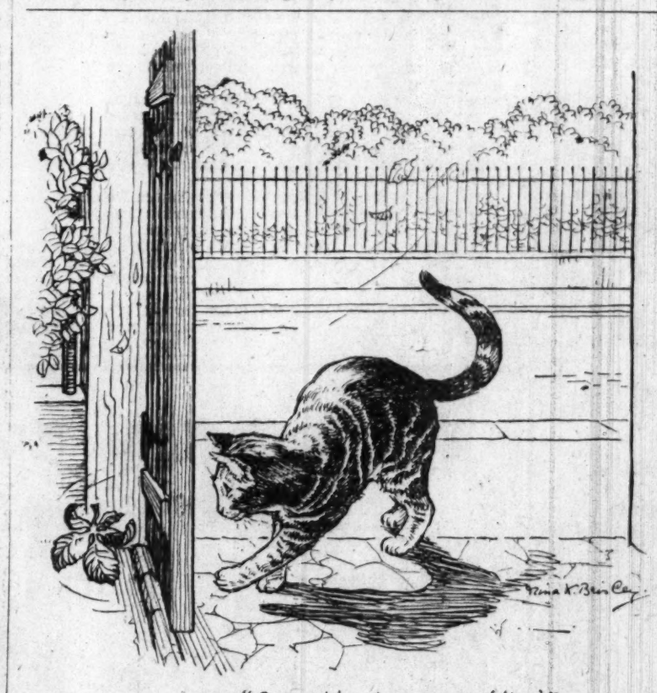
The trap-door opened easily, and she climbed through—Where DO you think?—into her own little bedroom at home! The round trap-door opened exactly under the round wool rug by her bedside. As Marigold stood up it fell gently into place: and when she lifted the rug there was no trace of crack or hinge to be found. Marigold was very puzzled; but there seemed nothing else to do but to get into bed till getting-up time.

"I never said 'good-by' to Godmother, or Jenny, or anybody!" she thought drowsily, just before dropping off to sleep. "I wonder—perhaps that means it isn't 'good-by' at all!" She snuggled down deeper into the bedclothes. "I'm glad—I'm glad if it isn't 'good-by' to Godmother's House!"

[Note—Not all of us have fairy godmothers; but perhaps most of us, at some time or another, have stayed in Godmother's House. For I fancy that the name of the house begins with the letter "I," and it is a five-syllable word. It is a lovely place to visit "for a little while," as Godmother says, "but not for long, and not too often, for there is work to be done"; and we must, as Godmother also says, take care always to keep "within the gates"!]



One Biscuit She Saved to Offer on Her Outstretched Palm to Pegs. DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



"Coaxed her to a game of 'tag'" DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All About a Leaf

One Autumn day a chestnut leaf,
With five good feet to dance upon,
Let go his hold upon a twig
And with the wind went prancing on.

He dropped onto a bowler hat,
And from its brim he took a leap
Which landed him inside a pram
Where two fat babes were fast asleep.

The nursemaid took him by the heels,
And tossed him out into the street.
He hopped onto a passing 'bus
And danced a jig upon the seat.

The wind soon had him out again,
And when he'd played with it awhile
He whisked behind a passing car
And followed it for half a mile.

He stopped to greet a little cat
With emerald eyes, that sat in state,
And coaxed her to a game of "tag"
Around and through the garden gate.

Then up he blew into a tree,
And jumping in an empty nest,
He folded up his tired feet
And sank contentedly to rest.

—NINA K. BRISLEY.

Would You Meet Pinocchio?

By BRETT YATES

FOR one reason or another, supper was late that evening. Romney and Janet went up to the playroom and began rummaging through the bookshelves.

"Let's read a book with pictures, Rom," Janet said to her brother, "then while I read a page you can look at the pictures, and while you read a page I can look at the pictures."

"All right," Romney replied. "Now what shall it be? A book with plenty of pictures—" he talked away to himself as he fingered the books—red and blue and brown, old and new and tattered—on his shelf. BANG! One of them fell to the floor, just missing his foot. For a moment Romney looked at Janet, startled. "I wasn't reaching for that book, really I wasn't!"

Janet picked up the book and sat cross-legged on the floor with it on her knees. "It's that Pinocchio," she exclaimed, "he's always up to mischief."

Romney sat down beside her.

"It's about time you took me down," a thin wooden voice piped up. "You've left me on that shelf entirely too long. I won't stand for it, I tell you."

There was a scuffling of wooden feet as a lanky figure, no higher than a penny's worth of cheese, crept out from between the pages and perched on the top of the book. He wore a suit of flowered paper, shoes made from the bark of a tree, and a cap shaped from a bit of dough. His arms and legs moved stiffly; his mouth looked as if it might stretch from ear to ear, and when he stamped his wooden foot it made as much noise as 20 peasants in wooden shoes.

"I'm very glad to see you again," the marionette said more politely, "even though you have just taken me away from a fish supper. Well! And do you know your A-B-C book?"

The children laughed. "Oh, Pinocchio, we knew ours ever so long ago!"

A Pointed Question

"It's much more important to know whether you've learned yours—yet," Janet said pointedly.

Pinocchio looked flustered. "Isn't that a rather rude question?" Then he decided to make a clean breast of it. "Oh, well, you know, I do want to play and everyone I meet says work-study, work-study. The people that give me advice! The talking cricket and the crab and the glow-worm! And all they ever say is work-study or you'll-be-turned-into-a-donkey."

"Were you ever, Pinocchio?" Romney asked.

"Was I ever what?"

"Turned into a donkey?"

"That—" said Pinocchio shortly, "I would rather not discuss this evening." Changing the subject quickly, he announced, "You'll be glad to know that I have just found my father."

"Old Gepetto, who carved you out of . . block of firewood?"

"The same." Pinocchio settled himself more comfortably on the edge of the book. "It's a long story, dear children, but on the day that my father sent me to school with the A-B-C book he had paid for with his coat under my arm, I, to be quite honest, did not go to school.

"Now don't be too hard on me! I heard pipes playing down the street and when I saw that it was a marionette show, I gave my A-B-C book for four pennies and went to the show. Once there, it was not long before my wooden brothers recognized me and called to me to come on to the stage. In three leaps I was with them and of course I could not leave until we had celebrated our reunion.

"It was when I said good-by to the marionettes and started back to my father that my real adventures began! By the way, have you seen the fox and the cat lately? Or the lovely lady with the azure hair? (She it is who says there's always hope for me because of my kind heart.)"

Pinocchio paused and sighed heavily. "After awhile," he continued, "I learned that my father was on the seashore building a boat to cross the ocean and find me, so I rode on a pigeon's back till I reached the shore. There was my father, but already out at sea in his little boat! After him I swam, but he disappeared. 'The shark must have swallowed him,' I thought.

"Next morning, I came ashore at the land of the Busy Bees—no place for me you can well imagine! The lovely lady with the azure hair was there and offered to be my little Mother. She promised that if I worked and studied I could be a real boy—"

"But Pinocchio, you're forgetting to tell us how you found your father," said Romney who always liked to keep to the point.

A Nose That Grows

"So I am—well," he drew himself up, "I went to sea as a sailor" (suddenly Pinocchio's nose became about two inches longer) "in a fine big boat" (his nose grew another inch or two). "One day when I was fishing, I caught the shark who—" But by this time Pinocchio's nose was so long that he could not turn around, for when he looked to the right it struck the wall, and when he looked to the left it knocked at the window like a bird's beak.

"Watch out for your nose," Janet cautioned.

"Yes, yes. You must pardon me, children, but I must have confused my adventures. As a matter of fact, I swam out to sea. It was—er, just a little escapade of mine."

"That's better."

Pinocchio's nose had immediately become its normal size, he rubbed it with relief. "Once before that had happened and nothing would make it go down until a thousand woodpeckers came and pecked and pecked at it. Really, you must excuse me, but my nose does have a slight tendency that way."

"And your father?" Romney persisted.

"Oh, yes—well, I swam out to sea and to make a salty story short, I met the shark who swallowed me as easily as if I had been a chocolate peppermint. But I found some company. A tunny was there and we had a bit of conversation. Very interesting, too.

"Now the shark was nearly a mile long, but way off in the distance I could see a little light, so I said good-by to the tunny and started to feel my way down to the light. By and by I saw that it was a candle in a glass bottle on a table, and before it sat an old man eating his fish supper—"

"Supper, supper-time, Rom-ney, Jan-et," from far, far away a voice reached the children.

Janet looked up from the book. "That's mother calling us," she said.

Romney was still studying the pictures. "Come along, Rom, we'll have to finish it after supper." They closed the book, Janet put it up on the shelf.

"Do be careful, Jan," Romney cried, watching her.

"Why?" she laughed.

Romney couldn't quite remember. "Mother says we should always treat books carefully," he said slowly.

"Oh, well, Pinocchio can stand almost anything—he's just a wooden marionette in a story."

[Have you read "The Adventures of Pinocchio," by C. Collodi? If not there is a treat in store for you.—Ed.]

A Gift Tree for Birds In Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest, Hungary

When the winds were blowing cold through the forests of Hungary last December, and there was little in the way of food for the wild birds, the Association for the Protection of Birds hit on a plan. If children have Christmas trees, why not birds? they said, and immediately set to work to prepare a tree for their feathered friends.

It was put up in the forest near Debrecen and no Christmas tree ever drew a prettier or merrier crowd of guests. Decorated with bright lights, it had festoons of nuts and apples slung from bough to bough; special bird cookies, made of fat and hempseed mixed together, were hung from the twigs, while beneath the tree was a trough filled with all kinds of favorite seeds as well as shelled walnuts and hazelnuts.

The birds did not wait to be invited, and almost before the last present had been hung in place the tree was covered with goldfinches, sparrows, woodpeckers, tits and many other varieties, while a crowd of chattering onlookers awaited their turn, or flew impatiently round and round trying to find an inch of space on which to perch.

So popular was the tree that it was decided to make it the center of a little bird town, and nests of various shapes and sizes were hung on the near-by trees in which the birds could take refuge from the cold.

Hundreds of people came from far and near to see the bird town with its Christmas tree, and in order to spread the good work a poster was nailed up close at hand giving instructions as to how to feed wild birds during the winter months.

This happy way of caring for the birds will probably be extended to other villages and towns in Hungary under the auspices of the Association.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If You Trace the Star and Then Cut It Along the Lines Shown in the Illustration, You Can Rearrange the Pieces to Form a Square

The Mail Bag

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for five years. Before that I lived in a small town where there was no Christian Science Church. I am interested in reading and nature study. I enjoy California because I can play out of doors all the year. If we want to see the snow we drive about 60 miles up into the mountains, where there are all kinds of winter sports. My class takes trips to the beach to study shells. I would like to hear from girls anywhere. I am 9 years old.

Mildred M.

Blackpool, England

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I would like to have a pen friend and wondered if a Negro boy would write to me. I am 8 years of age and interested in boys of other countries, but would specially like to write to a little Negro boy my own age.

We all enjoy the Monitor very much.

Good wishes to all Mail Baggers.

Geoffrey T.

The following would like to receive letters:

Sarah R. (8), San Martin, California. Likes to read and is a stamp collector.

Virginia H. (9), Aberdeen, Washington. From abroad. Collects stamps and post cards.

Lois S. (9), New London, Connecticut. From Holland and Japan. Interested in singing, and collects minerals.

[Snubs sends a "thank you" to Pepper and to Cubby F. Snubs, Sponge and Buzzy send one to Tibby.—Ed.]

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The Home Forum

There Is This to Be Said

A YOUNG man flicked his finger along the backs of a set of Dickens that completely filled a book shelf. "Wasted room!" he briefly decreed.

With this verdict the young man himself disappears from the picture, but his words created no small repercussion of more or less rhetorical questions. Did young people read Dickens no longer? Had they no conception of the delight to be found in those matchless characters—Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Micawber, the Wellers, Dick Swiveller? When they encountered references to Uriah Heep, to Old Scrooge, to Sairey Gamp, did they pass them by as meaning no more than Amenemhat and Meneptah?

What happened, too, when a novel by Dickens was converted into a motion picture film? Was there no apperceptive basis in these young people of familiarity, affection, or traditional interpretation?

Again the elders asked, considering Dickens in the light of history, were young people ignorant that Dickens did much to arouse sympathy for the poor, that he brought out into the open many abuses of his time—the treatment of debtors, conditions in orphanages and boys' schools, the law's delays in dealing with cases in chancery? If the young refused Dickens shelf room as a novelist, would they not at least accord him space as a social reformer?

It is a matter of common note that most arguing is done with people already convinced. The young man of whom these questions ought to have been asked had already gone on his cheerful way; and, even if he had been present, he would probably have swept all discussion into the dustbin with an imperturbable: "And so what?" One of his elders, gratuitously, ventured to make out a case for him. "How can we expect young people today to find much in Dickens that answers to their own experience?" she inquired. "The scant seventy years that have passed since Dickens wrote his last book is far, far longer in point of changed conditions than the hundred that separate Richardson and Fielding from Dickens. David Copperfield is much more remote to the habits and customs of a young man today than Sir Charles Grandison was to his grandfather's."

In spite of rumbles of protest from all good Pickwickians, there is this to be said for the lady's argument and her defense of youth: Dickens wrote his last novel in 1865, Thackeray wrote his last ten years earlier, George Eliot her last ten years later. The mode of living in America has practically been made over since then. Add to that fact the thorough Britishness of the social and industrial structure depicted in all those novels. To the American youth in college in the '90's, Dickens and Thackeray and George Eliot were already quaint, though comprehensible. To the youth in American colleges today, they are prehistoric. The student of the history of the English novel reads their works exactly as he reads Richardson and Fielding, Smollett and Sterne. The student who is concentrating in some other field is no more likely to have an acquaintance with one than with another. They are all equally remote to him.

"The eighteenth century standard novelists had passed out when I was a girl," continued the self-chosen champion of youth. "Except for reputation, the nineteenth century novelists are passing out now. I fancy, too, that the exception, 'for reputation,' does not mean much now because youth today pays so little attention to tags, stock phrases, and tradition. In our day we accepted Richardson, for instance, as the first great English novelist without reading him for ourselves and without questioning the verdict of authority. The young man today does not read the novelist of a previous century and he does not accept any verdict except that of his own experience or that of his contemporaries. So Dickens, like others, has lost both readers and reputation."

Secondary schools still furnish some ways of approach to these writers, in the case of Dickens by way of *A Tale of Two Cities*, but it looks as if the connection between a young person's required reading and his recreational reading is not very close. His required reading may—in some cases it certainly does—set him a standard of taste, but the experience of public librarians does not prove that boys and girls voluntarily seek out other books by the authors whom they study in school. *A Tale of Two Cities* sometimes rouses a genuine interest in literature about the French Revolution, but it does not often pave the way for a reading of *David Copperfield* or *Nicholas Nickleby*. There is added reason for that in the fact that *A Tale of Two Cities*, which, by the way, contains one of the most confused plots on record in the whole history of the English novel, is a "sport," a freak among the novels of Dickens, and entirely unlike any of his other work. It no more prepares the way for the characteristic novels of Dickens than Milton's *L'Allegro* foretokens *Paradise Lost*.

* * *

The Dickensian parent who is concerned because the son or daughter on whom he has bestowed educational opportunities never reads Dickens or that novelist's famous contemporaries might get a little comfort out of examining his own reading experience. Does he himself know Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne as he would like his son to know Dickens? And can he not find in his son's enthusiasms some parallel to his own love of Dickens? The young man who so scornfully threw Dickens into the discard is, as it happens, completely saturated in Kipling. It is he who one evening a couple of years ago pulled Kipling's *Kim* from its shelf and said: "Now is the time to start on my fifth annual reading. I've read *Kim* once a year ever since I was an Upper Middler." Kipling is near enough to the young man's generation to move him—Kipling with his *Diversity of Creatures*, his *Traffics and Discoveries*—his "007" and his "Bridge-Builders," Dickens is not.

Something is lost by this situation. We older readers know it and regret it. Young people do not know it, and so are unconscious that they are missing anything. We should like to share our book friends with our children and grandchildren. We should like to speak the same language with them. For instance, we should like them to know the meaning of the word "Dickensian."

When Priestley's *Good Companions* and more particularly when his *Angel Pavement* appeared not long ago, reviewers, even young ones, hailed his work as Dickensian. It was a little cause for wonder to older readers that young reviewers knew the word, or knew what they meant by it. There were many of their readers who could not have known, in so far as actual experience went.

Another shoal of readers is coming on, still younger than our anti-Dickens, pro-Kipling young man—those who were hardly in their First Readers at the time of the first Armistice Day. These post-war readers are as remote from him as he is from us; as we are from our ancestors of pre-Civil War years. They know neither Dickens nor Kipling, but follow after their own gods. It is too soon to say what they are going to settle down to.

I do occasionally see one of them select from our own bookshelves some classic, some revival or literary curiosity that has been reprinted in one of the inexpensive and worthy new editions. Whether that is a faint echo of the classroom, or an indication of some permanent impression that has been made on their book-consciousness, it is too early to tell.

Perhaps the cinema will bring the old gods back. Certainly the filming of an old book gives it a waiting list in the public libraries, but I doubt if it has yet made Dickensians of many young readers. They are much more likely to think that Dickens could have learned a lot from the film writer.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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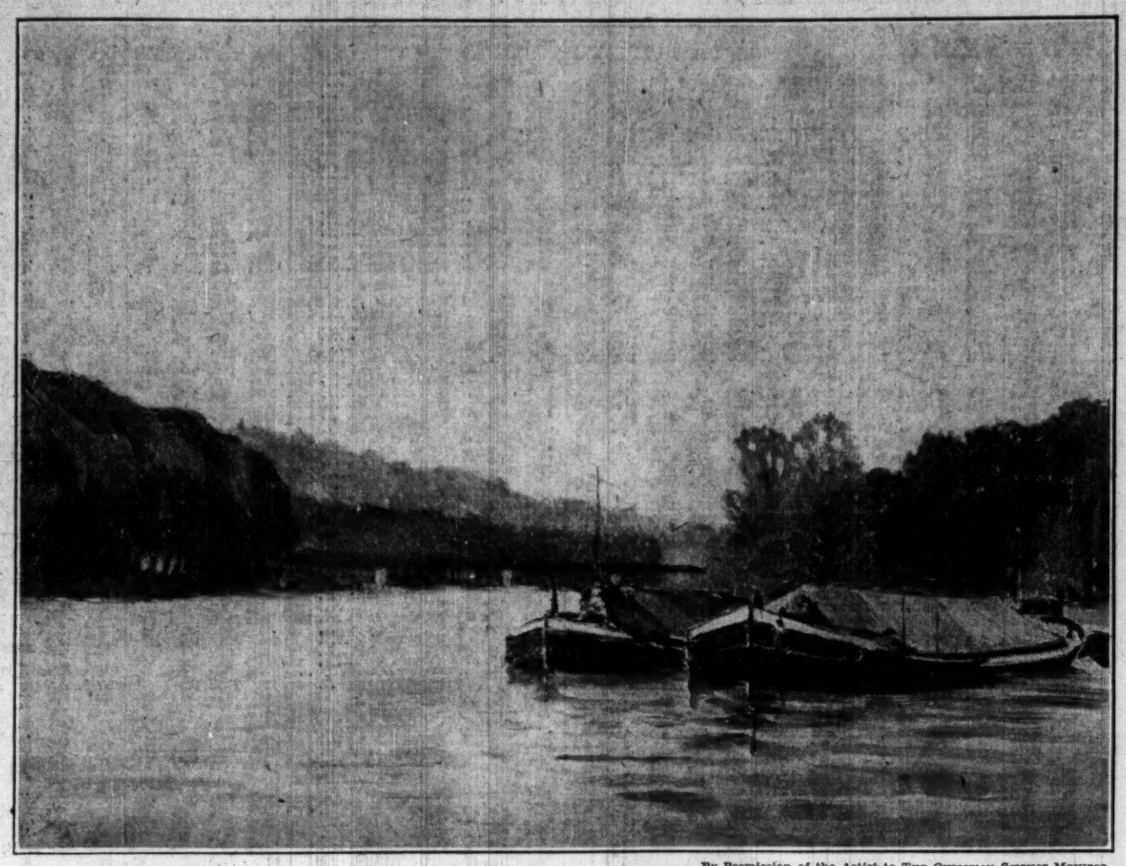

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Barges on the Seine at St. Cloud: From an Oil Painting by H. R. H. Prince Nicholas of Greece

Harvests of Two Lands

In one year I did what falls to the lot of few men, I should imagine: I helped to gather two harvests, one here and one in western Canada. It was an early season in this country and a late one over there—1911, I think it was. We finished harvesting some two hundred acres here about August 7th and I sailed for Canada in early September, arriving in Manitoba as they were finishing cutting the crop. And there they broke-in the green Englishman to harvesting.

There was grain everywhere, the whole world seemed to be a vast expanse of grain fields, peopled with rows and rows of silent stooks, with here and there a few poor human slaves, who were doomed to endless toil. Nothing else mattered until all these stooks were put into the mouths of the insatiable Molochs, the threshing machines, which hummed their craving song from six in the morning until eight at night, with only one hour's break in the middle of the day while their slaves fed. Canada was threshing her harvest. Till that was done, all other phases of her life must cease.

But I enjoyed every minute of it. There's a glory about the grain harvest which makes up for the toil, no matter how hard it may be. And if my memories of Canadian harvests are pleasant ones, those of my father's harvests on this farm years ago are doubly so. I can see him now, jigging across the fields in his tub trap, keeping everything and everybody on the move. Old friends, his labourers, with their red and wrinkled cheery faces, who taught me many things, pass before me as I talk to you. Memory shows me quick, vivid pictures of those harvests, pictures of men, of horses, of scents, and of sounds. I am told that you cannot have a picture of a scent or sound. Well, I can and do.

I can see the rustle of the sheaves from wagon to pitch-hole, from pitch-hole to stack, and then on to the rick-maker. From the pitch-hole, where I stood in my turn, I can see the braces of the man on the wagon creak. . . .

I can remember the scent of barley sheaves when we put them into a barn, and in the evening when we were standing on them amongst the rafters, while the swallows and martins darted in and out through the open window to their nests within our arms' reach. There was a sweet, still, stuffiness in the top of the barn then.

And above all, I can see the harvest supper which was held in the home barn a day or two after the last sheaf was carried. — A. G. STREET, in "Hedge-Trimmings." (London: Faber & Faber.)

PRINCE NICHOLAS has chosen for the subject of this painting one of the commonest sights along the Seine, a river which provides a wealth of interest for artists. But artists, like poets, see beauty in the common things; and Prince Nicholas has succeeded in reproducing not only the spaciousness of the countryside at St. Cloud, but also the peacefulness of the Seine where the barges—those river "chaumières"—have come to rest.

France, like Japan, has its river population, and the barges are the "cottages" of many families. Crowded though the occupants of the barges may be, they do not notice it in the far more congested, turbulent traffic of the restless river.

By daylight the water of the Seine is quite ordinary to look at, but at night it is truly poetic. The many bridges under which the Seine flows provide splendid views of the river along its meandering course of seven and a half miles through the city of Paris. It is on the latter part of its course, along the hills of Bellevue, Sèvres and St. Cloud, thence on to Clichy, St. Ouen and St. Denis, that one sees the hundreds of river craft, the tugs and trains of barges, the little "mouches," and the ocean-going vessels which sometimes come up to Paris.

It is almost a hundred years since France extended the navigable reaches of the Seine. In 1838, the work was started and in 1886 the through channel was opened for traffic to vessels drawing under ten feet of water and able to pass under the stationary bridges connecting its banks. No tolls are collected for passing through the locks, either day or night. St. Denis, being a manufacturing suburb, is the loading and unloading point for many of these barges which are sometimes moored five and six deep.

However, it was at St. Cloud, where verdant hills break the skyline, that the artist found the barges he painted. But did he see them as mere river "chaumières," or as the descendants of the Gallic boats, Roman galleys and other conquering fleets which sailed these swift waters centuries in the past?

Being a descendant of a most illustrious family, among whom the talent to paint was as natural a gift as the ability to speak, Prince Nicholas gives to his interpretation of a scene that indefinable "something" which comes only from a background rich in the cultural values of life and in the understanding of nature's tranquilizing and elevating influence in the heart of man.

וואהרע רייכקיים

(אויבערזעצט מאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינס מאניטאר")

זוילע יסורים. אבער די, וועמאן זען נאם, לויף אוועק פון דיזע זאכען, און זאל זיך נאך נאך בערגבאנקען, פרוים וקוים, גלוי-בען, ליבע, גערולד, דעמיטאן וקוים, אזא ערקלערונג מיינם נים צו זאגען, אז סיר מאהנן נים פערשטאנען א ביסעל נעלם אדרבה, דער אפאסטעל האם געוואלם אויס-ברויכען, אז דער וואם וועם נאכזאגהן נאך בערגבאנקוים, און וועם שפעבבען צו פער-קערפערען אין זיין בעזאהסטוין די נוט-מיג מעלות וואם געהערן צו אן אמהין עקזיסטענץ, וועם ווערען בעריים צו דער האלטען, אין צו בעריוסען, אלעם וואם איז גום און נוטיג פאר זיין וואוילשאנד. עס איז מאקן וויי דער אפאסטעל זאגם אין א פרוהערדיגען שורה אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטעל, אז „פרוים וקוים סים צופרידע-הים איז גרויסער בעזיץ."

דיזער „גרויסער בעזיץ" איז אהן צוויי-פעל אן אויבערשלום פון פויל בייסביג פערשפאנט, אדער וואהרע רייכקוים. דיזער פערשפאנט ענטפלעקם צו דעם מענשען-בעזואוסטזיין ריכטיגע אין פארבערפיווינג מרים, ווי אזוי צו ערקענען אלעם וואם איז נוטיג צו ערהעלטן זיינע יעמיגע מענשליכע נוטען. מרס. עדדי האם נאכן אמת ערקלערם אז „די נעשליכע ליבע האם אימער ערהיולם און וועם אימער ערהילטן ידעהן מענשליכען נוים. וויסקענשאפט און "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. נעזונדע סים א שלוסעל צו די הויליגע שריפטען, זיים 494).

אונטער דעם מיטעל „בייסביג אדעקן בערגרויפט." וואם בעזיצם זיך נאהענוג צום ראנד פון דעם זעלבען בוך, (זיים 510) שרויבם מרס. עדדי אזוי: „וויסיגל בעסער וואלם עס נעווען, וועז מיר שפרעכען נאר די בייסביג אדעקן פון נאם צו בעגרי-פען, וויי צו לויגען נאר איינגעגלויבם אין די ידעע זאכען וואם בעהערשן צו די הושים. אויבער די נעדאנקען וועלכן קע-נען בעגרייפען דעם ריכם אבער מאכם פון דעם הויליגען בייסביג, דאם חיים פון נאם, און הויליג, וועלכן זיי זאלען ווערען. אין דעם מענשליכען בע-וואוסטזיין, אין די מענשהייט וועם שפו-רען מיט הקכערע און רויערע בעזיהלען, און דעראביבער קענען מיר זעהן, ווי בייסביג עם אין, אז די נעדאנקען פון דער מענשהייט זאלען ווערען גיסביג, אין וועז מיר ווערען אויסגי-דריקם אבער אהן אין מאפערליי אין אונזער אימי-נער א בייסבוך, אז די נעדאנקען פון דער הויך אבער סובסטענץ פון נאם, די גו-מם פון דער וועלם, וואם ווערם אויסגע-דריקם אבערהאפ אהן אין אונזער אימי-נער ווים.

דיזער „גרויסער בעזיץ" איז אהן צוויי-פעל אן אויבערשלום פון פויל בייסביג פערשפאנט, אדער וואהרע רייכקוים. דיזער פערשפאנט ענטפלעקם צו דעם מענשען-בעזואוסטזיין ריכטיגע אין פארבערפיווינג מרים, ווי אזוי צו ערהעלטן אלעם וואם איז נוטיג צו ערהעלטן זיינע יעמיגע מענשליכע נוטען. עדדי האם נאכן אמת ערקלערם אז „די נעשליכע ליבע האם אימער ערהיולם און וועם אימער ערהילטן ידעהן מענשליכען נוים. וויסקענשאפט און "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. נעזונדע סים א שלוסעל צו די הויליגע שריפטען, זיים 494).

אונטער דעם מיטעל „בייסביג אדעקן בערגרויפט." וואם בעזיצם זיך נאהענוג צום ראנד פון דעם זעלבען בוך, (זיים 510) שרויבם מרס. עדדי אזוי: „וויסיגל בעסער וואלם עס נעווען, וועז מיר שפרעכען נאר די בייסביג אדעקן פון נאם צו בעגרי-פען, וויי צו לויגען נאר איינגעגלויבם אין די ידעע זאכען וואם בעהערשן צו די הושים. אויבער די נעדאנקען וועלכן קע-נען בעגרייפען דעם ריכם אבער מאכם פון דעם הויליגען בייסביג, דאם חיים פון נאם, און הויליג, וועלכן זיי זאלען ווערען. אין דעם מענשליכען בע-וואוסטזיין, אין די מענשהייט וועם שפו-רען מיט הקכערע און רויערע בעזיהלען, און דעראביבער קענען מיר זעהן, ווי בייסביג עם אין, אז די נעדאנקען פון דער מענשהייט זאלען ווערען גיסביג, אין וועז מיר ווערען אויסגי-דריקם אבערהאפ אהן אין אונזער אימי-נער ווים.

אינפערמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סיינס לי-טעראטור, וואס ווערם אריסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, קען בעקומען ווערען דורך א שריפטליכער נאכפראגע בא דער קריסט-ליד-וויסענשאפטליכע פאבלישינג סאסיעטי. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Along the Wissahickon Drive

Perhaps Philadelphians do not quite realize how famous the Wissahickon valley is. When my mother was a small girl in England there stood on her father's reading table a silk lampshade on which were painted little scenes of the world's loveliest beauty glimpses. There were vistas of Swiss mountains, Italian lakes, French cathedrals, Dutch canals, English gardens. And then, among these fabled glories, there was a tiny sketch of a scene that chiefly touched my mother's girlish fancy. She did not ever expect to see it, but often, as the evening lamplight shone through it, her eye would examine its dainty charm. It was called "The Wissahickon Drive, Philadelphia. U. S. A." Many years afterward she saw it for the first time. . . .

The lower reach of the creek, with its placid green water, the great trees leaning over it, the picnic parties along the western marge, and the little boats splashing about, is amazingly like the Thames at Oxford. I suppose all little rivers are much the same, after all; but the likeness here is so real that I cannot forbear to mention it. But one has an uneasy sense, as one walks and watches the gleaming motors that flit by like the whizz of the Ancient Mariner's crossbow, that the Wissahickon has seen better days. The days when the horse was king, when all the old inns were a bustle of rich food and drink, and the winter afternoons were a ringle-jingle of sleigh chimes. Then one turns away to the left, into the stillness of the carriage drive, where motors are not allowed, and the merry clop-clop of hoofs is still heard now and then. Two elderly gentlemen came swiftly by in a bright little gig with red wheels, drawn by a spirited horse. With what a smiling cheer they gazed about them, innocently happy in their lifelong pastime!—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, in "Travels in Philadelphia." (Philadelphia: McKay.)

My Pear Tree

A tiny pear tree in my garden grows,
A kindly little tree, quiet and grave;
A friendly neighbor to the proud red rose,
Casting betimes a welcome patch of shade
To screen her beauty—yet to none a slave,
To none a master; calm and undismayed
Through the long heat of summer—glad to give
A few most fragrant pears to me, and glad
To share the garden's loveliness, and live
Free and untrammeled in the garden-close;
A happy-hearted little tree, yet sad
When Autumn's fingers paint its green leaves gold
And the wind steals them—when the glad-lipped rose
Withers away and the warm grass grows cold,
And Winter fills the garden with chill snows;
Yet joyful when Spring comes again and weaves
Over its nakedness a shift of leaves.

—J. L. McLANE JR. in "Spindrift." (Boston: The Four Seas Company.)

Winter Climb

We followed the dim birches till at last
We left the valley half a mile below,
Climbed to the leaning uplands and so passed
Into a white, immaculate world of snow.
The spruces leaned, the hemlocks wore an air
Of winter beauty, in a soft surprise
The snow fell lightly, snow was everywhere,
A hall of sculpture waited for our eyes.

The delicate leaf and the fastidious flower,
Frosty against the afternoon remained
To prove the golden summer had its hour.
Upon the crest, against the wind we strained
And peered to catch the township far below
Distant and lilliputian in the snow.

HAROLD VINAL.

True Riches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IMPROPER distribution of supply denotes improper or wrong thinking, a belief in injustice; and it would be impossible if all were aware of God's impartial love for all His children. There is in reality no unequal distribution of good. Faultless Mind cannot be charged with faulty distribution. It is false belief that argues for lack and unfairness. The ideas of Mind, God, are present to be discerned, enjoyed, and utilized impartially by all; but if we would understand and receive this great truth, the door of consciousness must be kept wide open.

Human relationships in the business world must be founded upon mutual trust and loving-kindness if all would prosper and share equally the Father's largess. Selfishness must disappear before unselfed love, and each must learn to love his neighbor as himself, for this is in keeping with the Master's injunction, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." If men would strive for even a glimpse of this truth and would practice it, lack would begin to fade away before the recognition of inexhaustible abundance, human quarrelings would stop, wars would cease forever, and peace and love would reign supreme.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." Students of Christian Science are learning the truth of this statement, and are proving that the divine ideas proceeding from God constitute true riches. It is also true that the understanding and use of this fact are not confined to a favored few, but are available to all who will accept the truth as taught by Christian Science.

God's work is done. His creation is complete, and everything in His creation is fully sustained and governed by His immutable laws. In this perfect spiritual creation lack is unknown; and if we will faithfully adhere to this simple, yet profound fact, we shall find our daily needs being met in just the way necessary for our greatest good. Freedom from worry and anxiety comes with the realization that our Father-Mother God has already provided and will continue to supply all that each one needs. Man is sustained by God, eternal Truth. He is spiritually substantial, and is ever conscious of this fact.

Paul says in his first epistle to Timothy: "The love of money is the root of all evil: which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows. But thou, O man of God, flee these things; and follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness." This statement does not proscribe the possession of money; rather does it signify that he who follows after righteousness and endeavors to embrace in his consciousness the spiritual qualities of true being becomes aware of and receptive to all that is good and necessary for his well-being. As the apostle states in an earlier verse in the same chapter, "godliness with contentment is great gain."

This "great gain" is undoubtedly an abundance of spiritual understanding, or true riches. This understanding reveals to one's consciousness right and progressive steps towards the discernment of whatever is necessary to meet present human needs. Mrs. Eddy has truly stated that "divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 494).

Under the marginal heading "Spiritual ideas apprehended" (*ibid.*, p. 510) it is written: "How much more should we seek to apprehend the spiritual ideas of God, than to dwell on the objects of sense! To discern the rhythm of Spirit and to be holy, thought must be purely spiritual." Thus we may see that spiritualization of thought is the paramount necessity of mankind. As this is progressively accomplished, the ideas of God will be discerned and claimed, and mankind will find relief from its pressing problems through the application of spiritual law. So will the power of God be made manifest and His glory radiate and shine in human consciousness. Mankind will experience purification of the affections, and the abundance of infinite Spirit will reign throughout the earth. Thus will true riches be seen, not as material possessions, but as spiritual understanding, the substance of God, good, manifested here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

Transients

Our visitors have come and gone. A few days ago thousands of sea gulls swooped down into the cove. They billeted themselves on the rocks, on the public landing; and, regardless of private property rights, perched in rows upon our own little wharf.

There are, of course, always some sea gulls in the neighborhood; the west side of the island provides a shelter for them when, through the canyon between the hills on the mainland, the wind blows from the northeast. But this time everyone agreed there had never been so many. It would seem that each one of our local gulls had sent out a call to every member of his family, including quite distant relatives.

This is the season of the year when the waters all round the island are full of herrings. We have watched the fishermen dragging their nets and hauling in their catch, their gayly painted boats and colored aprons making lovely reflections in the water, their musical Italian voices echoing across to us as one fisherman calls to another.

Close on this scene came the advent of the sea gulls. It was impossible to tell from whence they came. All at once the air was filled with wild screaming and the whir of wings. It was like a sudden flurry of snow, the white pinions whirling like giant flakes in a winter storm.

I watched a great flock of these birds flying low above the marshes beyond the causeway. Some impulse caused them all to wheel in unison, and it was as though the wind had rushed through a grove of aspens, turning the leaves silver side up as it went.

No one has enjoyed these visitors more than Boots, the little springer spaniel. I found him on the beach, having a wonderful time, running in and out of the water. He made no attempt to molest them; his whole attitude seemed to indicate that he regarded them as playfellows. With his nose pointed toward them, he watched them swirling above him; and, when I called him to me, his manner implied that if I had any suspicions as to his behavior, they were entirely without foundation.

In the wake of the sea gulls came pelicans and cormorants; keeping to themselves, however. And every now and again the sleek dark head of a seal would come to the surface as it plunged in and out among the rocks at the foot of the island.

Now, just as suddenly as they arrived, they have all disappeared. No one seems to have observed their departure. At one moment, as it were, they were with us and the next they had vanished. The cove is no longer full of the commotion of their wild wings and once again silence prevails above the gray, wintry waters.

G. C.

I Found the World Snowed In

When I awoke I found the world snowed in;
The fields, the rocks, the roads were piled with white
Up to the tops of rudded boundary walls.
I thought the sea was even lost within the mist
When a wave rolled in and broke to foam
White as the snow.
All day the snow drifts shifted with the wind;
Now field was bare, and then piled high,
And when I looked upon the scene at night
The sea was smooth far out but all the earth
Seemed turned to heaving waves.

ELSA REHMANN.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Prices Display Decided Strength In Late Trading

Commodity Stocks Feature of Session With Metals Active

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—An expanded demand for commodity stocks featured the steady advance in prices on the stock exchange today.

Trading was quite active at times, particularly at the beginning of the last hour when the tape fell behind. Late advances of 1 to 2 or more points were shown by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Case, Santa Fe, U. S. Smelting, du Pont and American Telephone.

Inflationists Cheered

Equities apparently were not stirred unduly by the Senate's overwhelming approval late Saturday of the Administration's monetary measure. The vote had already been taken for granted. Just how much stocks may have discounted the action was a matter of conjecture.

Wall Street's inflationists and silver protagonists—there are still plenty of them—were cheered by the narrow majority with which the Senate defeated an amendment to the gold bill virtually providing for the free coinage of silver. The close vote of 45 to 43 encouraged the currency expansion advocates to hope that sooner or later some of their ideas may be adopted.

Bond Market Firm

In spite of some further contraction in trading interest, the bond market had a steady to firm tone during the early trading today.

Rail issues behaved well in the face of the announcement that interest due Feb. 1 on Denver & Rio Grande Western general mortgage 5s would not be paid on that date, but the loans directly affected suffered a slump.

Declines in the Denver group ranged from 1 to 3 points. The mortgage 5s of 1955 were off 3 points on the initial transfer, but later half of the loss was recovered. A fractional opening loss in the 5s of 1978 was extended a couple of points more during the forenoon trading. Other liens of the road were down a point or so.

U. S. Governments were unchanged to a shade higher on a light turnover. Some of the Treasury issues edged forward 2-32s to 5-32s of a point.

Although no active bidding occurred in the secondary department, most issues received enough support to hold values close to Saturday's final levels. Small gains were recorded by Delaware & Hudson 4s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Warner Bros. 6s. U. S. Rubber 5s topped the performance of most other industrials with a gain of a point.

There were fractional recessions in American Smelting 5s, Allegheny Corp. 5s, Chicago Northwestern 4¾s, Goodyear 5s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

The foreign group showed a steady trend. French Government 7s and Japanese 6½s climbed a point each. German issues were fractionally improved.

Illinois Central Has Big Income Increase

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Illinois Central System announces a net railway operating income for last year, after all deductions, of $16,823,078 for an increase of $4,244,533 over the previous year.

Railway operating revenues for the 12 months of 1933, however, showed a decrease of $1,346,795 from the previous year, the report said.

For the month of December, 1933, the net railway operating income, after deducting operating expenses, taxes, equipment and joint facility rents, amounted to $2,276,501 for an increase over the like month in 1932 of $1,040,926, and railway operating revenues reached a total of $7,815,162 for an increase of $737,659.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; specialties lead advance.

Bonds: Firm; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Firm; industrials improve.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; dollar reacts.

Cotton: Firm; higher sterling exchange; trade and Wall Street buying.

Sugar: Quiet; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; crop damage fears.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to 25 higher, top $7.35.

Hogs: 10 higher; top $3.85.

Foreign

London: In a rather idle session, profit-taking in most sections caused an easier tendency on the stock exchange today. German bonds, transatlantic issues, and Argentine rails were resistant for a time but dropped with other issues later. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse reacted favorably to the change in the Government. Most stocks advanced, especially rentes. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: Although new business was scanty, the Boerse maintained a cheerful tone. Despite some realizations, the market closed sustained.

Dividend Declarations

Artloom Corporation declared a dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, representing the disbursement due July 1 last, out unpaid on that date. The dividend is payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad declared a quarterly dividend of 63 cents a common share, placing the stock on a $2.50 annual basis compared with $2 previously paid. The disbursement is payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Ohio Leather Company has declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a common share, payable Feb. 5 to holdings of record Jan. 25.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 29	Last Jan. 27
92	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	91	91	91	91
10¼	6⅝	..	Adams Express	5900	10¾	9⅞	10¼	10
19¾	16	1	Adams Millis	200	19½	19	19	19½
9⅞	7¾	..	Addressograph	500	9½	9	9½	9¾
6⅞	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	300	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	..
8¾	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	2800	8½	8	8¼	8¾
106⅛	95½	3†	Air Reduction	1700	102	101	102	101
2¾	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
23⅞	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	8500	22⅝	22	22½	22
4⅞	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	2000	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
11	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9½
156½	144	6	Allied Chem	1900	155	154¼	155	153¾
126	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	123½	123½	123¾	122½
21¾	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	5900	21½	21	21¼	20¾
17	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	16	17	16	16
5¼	4	..	Amal Leather	100	5	5	5	..
49	41½	2	Amerada	1200	48¾	47⅞	48⅝	49½
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	34	33¼	34	33½
19	14½	..	Am Bank Note	2600	18⅞	18	18¾	18
10⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	9½	9	9¾	9¼
61	58½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	50	60¾	60	60⅝	59⅞
35½	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	35	34¾	35	35
103½	94½	4	Am Can	5900	101⅜	99⅞	100½	99⅝
29½	23¾	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	29¼	27	29¼	27½
49½	38½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	47	46	47	..
12	6½	..	Am Chain	100	11	11	11	11
49	46½	2†	Am Chicle	300	49	48¼	48¼	48¾
62⅜	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	9900	60⅝	58¼	60	59¼
4	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	1600	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾
11⅛	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	5600	10¾	10¼	10⅝	10¼
24⅞	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	23	22½	23	22½
20¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	20	20	20	20
14⅜	9⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	14½	14	14¼	14
20¾	17⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	900	19⅞	18¾	19¾	20
9⅝	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	9½	9½	9½	..
9⅝	6⅛	..	Am Ice	1500	9	9	9	8⅞
42	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	1100	40¾	40¾	40⅝	..
9½	6¾	..	Am International	1800	9½	8¾	9⅛	8⅝
1⅜	¾	..	Am La France	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
6¼	4	..	Am La Fr pf	80	4½	4½	4½	4½
34¼	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	500	33¾	33	33¾	32⅝
62½	50	..	Am Loco pf	100	60	60	60	60¼
7¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1800	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7
21⅜	18	..	Am Metal	500	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20
29	21	1½	Am News	100	28	26¾	28	26½
9¼	3⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	2900	8¾	8¼	8¾	8⅜
23¾	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	23	22½	22⅞	22⅝
21¾	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	300	20	19½	19⅝	19¾
17	13⅝	..	Am Radiator	9800	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	16¼
23¼	17⅞	..	Am Rollig Mill	5100	22⅞	21⅞	22⅜	22
42⅜	36	3	Am Safety Razor	1000	42¾	42¼	42⅜	42½
5⅞	3¼	..	Am Seating	600	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
2¾	1	..	Am Ship & Com	2500	2¼	2	2¼	1⅞
25⅝	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	25	25¼	25	25¼
66⅞	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6400	45⅞	44	45⅞	44
82	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	81	R0	81	..
25⅛	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	2100	24⅜	23¼	24¼	23⅜
41	37	2½†	Am Stores	100	40	40	40	39½
12¼	9¾	..	Am Sugar Ref	300	55¼	54⅞	55¼	54⅞
108½	102½	5	Am Sug Ref pf	100	107½	107½	107½	107½
119¾	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3800	119⅞	117½	118⅞	117½
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	100	16	15	16	15
24	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	3500	22⅞	22⅛	22½	22⅛
72⅛	69¼	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	71	71	71	71
14	11⅝	..	Am Woolen	1100	13½	12⅞	13	13
73¼	61⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	500	72	71⅜	71⅞	72
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8½	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
16⅜	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	14500	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	15⅜
23¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	1100	23¼	23	23	23
7	5	..	A P W Paper	200	7	6⅞	7	7
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	84	84	84	84
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	7100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3½	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	3200	3	3	3	3
63⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	3500	60¼	59½	59¾	59½
4¾	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	..
7½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	350	7½	7	7	7⅛
7	5	..	Art Metal Const	300	6¼	6	6¼	6
2⅜	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
15⅝	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	2300	15½	15¼	15½	15½
71	54	..	Atchison T&SF	4400	70	67½	69¾	67½
78	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	100	76	76	76	..
51	39	..	Atl Coast Line	1200	49½	48	49	48¼
33¾	28¼	1	Atl Refining	5200	33⅞	32⅝	33⅜	32½
43¼	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	400	41	41¼	43⅞	41½
91	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	80	91	89	91	..
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	200	10¼	9½	10¼	..
56	47¾	2‡	Auburn Auto	1700	52½	52	52¼	52
9⅞	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	8	8	9	..
10½	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	9800	10¼	10	10	10

—B—

14¼	4	..	Baldwin Loco	6200	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	13⅞
29⅜	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5800	29¼	28	29¼	28
34½	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	34½	34	34½	..
45⅝	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	2900	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	45⅝
4½	3	..	Barker Bros	200	4½	4¼	4¼	..
26½	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	10	24	24	24	..
10	7⅜	..	Barnsdall A	..	9¾	9⅜	9½	9⅜
14½	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	3500	14½	13⅞	14⅜	14
12⅜	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	600	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
104½	95½	5.85	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	102½	102¼	102¼	..
14½	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	600	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	13⅜
21⅜	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	19200	22⅞	21¼	22½	21⅜
31½	26½	..	Best & Co	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
46½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	7700	47⅛	44⅞	47⅛	45⅝
81⅜	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	600	78½	77⅞	77⅞	78½
35	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	500	34	33¾	34	33½
14¾	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1300	15	14	15	14
68¾	55	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	67⅞	66⅞	67⅞	66½
25	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	2800	24	23¾	24	23⅝
27	20⅜	.25e	Borg Warner	7500	27	26	27	26¼
16⅜	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	28500	17⅜	16⅜	17⅝	16¼
34¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	500	33⅜	33	33⅜	32½
75	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	..
58½	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	57½	57½	57½	..
9⅜	7	..	Brunswick Balke	300	8½	8½	8½	..
8½	6⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8
13½	9¾	..	Bucyrus F cv pf	..	13⅜	13⅛	13½	..
7½	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	5200	7½	6¾	7⅜	6¾
36	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	190	34	31⅜	34	..
5¼	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	10600	5¼	4⅝	5¼	4⅞
12½	7¾	..	Bullard	1500	12⅜	11½	12⅜	11½
2¼	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	2	1¼	2	..
18¼	15	.40	Burroughs Add	8400	18	17⅜	18	18
3⅜	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	300	3½	3	3½	..
10	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs cts	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
2¾	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
1⅝	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
3⅞	2½	..	Butterick	300	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
30⅝	21½	..	Byers	1000	30	28¾	30	28¾

—C—

26⅜	18¾	..	Calif Packing	1400	26	25½	26	25½
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z C	1800	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
12½	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1000	12½	11¼	12¼	11½
5¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1000	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5¼
27⅞	24¼	1	Canada Dry	2100	27½	26½	26¾	26¾
16½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	16	15½	16	15⅝
31¼	28½	1†	Cannon Mills	200	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30½
28	26¾	..	Capital Admin pf	110	30	27½	30	..
80⅜	65½	..	Case Thresh	9500	81	78½	81	77⅝
79⅛	68	4	Case Thresh pf	50	79¾	78⅞	79	..
29⅜	23½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1100	29	28¼	28⅞	28¼
2¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	100	2	2	2	..
43½	33⅛	..	Celanese Corp	5900	42	40⅜	41⅜	40¼
9¼	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
30⅞	28½	1½	Central Aguirre	100	29½	29⅛	29½	..
78	78	..	Central2RR of NJ	100	78	78	78	..
36⅜	32⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	4100	36¾	34⅞	36¾	34⅞
5¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1200	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5½
42½	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	41½	40½	41¼	40
44⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	6500	44¼	43⅜	43⅞	43¾
5⅝	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	500	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅝
10½	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	10½	9½	10¼	9⅞
7	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6½
3⅛	2⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2500	10	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
11½	7½	..	Chi & N western	4300	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
20½	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	19¾	19½	19¾	19½
9⅜	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1400	9½	9	9⅛	8⅝
22⅛	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	2200	22¼	21	21	20⅝
5⅜	3¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
7	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	6½	6¼	6½	6⅛
8¼	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
24	19¼	•.50b	Chickasha Cot O	200	23⅞	23¾	23¾	23⅛
8¼	6	..	Childs Company	1400	9⅛	7⅞	8⅞	..
16¾	13	..	Chile Copper	50	16	15	16	..
59½	49⅞	2	Chrysler	50300	56¼	54⅝	56	54¼
24⅞	17	2	City Ice & Fuel	2200	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	23
1¼	¾	..	City Stores v.t.c.	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1½	⅞	..	City Stores	1900	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5½	3¾	..	City Stores A	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
14	8¾	.25e	Clark Equipment	130	13¾	13½	13¾	12½
35¼	28	1	Cluett Peabody	500	35¼	33⅜	35¼	32
14¾	9⅝	..	Colgate-Palm-P	9200	14¼	14	14¼	14
24⅝	18	..	Collins & Aikman	700	24⅜	23½	23½	23½
7⅜	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6½	6¾	6¾	6⅝
38	27	..	Colo & Southern	210	38	37	38	36½
29⅞	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	90	31½	29	30	28½
21¾	20	4	Colo & So 2pf	10	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
15¼	11½	.50a	Columbia Gas	5100	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
72	52	6	Columbia G pf A	500	70	68½	68½	68
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	25½
66¼	58	2	Columbian Carb	900	65	63¾	65	64½
25⅛	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	5600	25½	24	25½	23⅝
25½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	24½	24½	24½	24½
95	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	94½	94¼	94¼	..
42½	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	42¼	42½	42½	..
26	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	110	25½	25	25	..
46⅞	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	9200	46⅝	45¾	46⅝	46⅜
99½	91	6	Comm Inv Tr cv pf	100	99½	99½	99½	..
36⅛	30¼	.60	Commw Solvents	27400	35¾	34⅜	35⅜	34¾
3⅞	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	11400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
41	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	1000	37¾	36½	36½	36
28¾	23	1	Congfioleum Nairn	1600	28½	27	28	27¼
4¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
14½	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	300	14	13⅜	13¾	14
44⅞	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	6100	42⅞	42	42½	42¼
90	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	89	89	89	89½
3	2½	..	Consol Laundries	300	3	2¾	3	..
12¼	9¾	..	Consol Oil	11500	12	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝
1⅞	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1500	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
8½	6⅛	..	Container A	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
3	2⅜	..	Container B	1800	2½	2½	2½	..
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	1700	13⅜	12⅝	13½	13⅛
2¼	1	..	Cont Baking B	600	2	1⅞	2	2
62	46¼	4	Cont Can	300	62	62	62	62
81	75	2½	Cont Can pf	200	79½	79	79	78½
11¼	7½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	11¼	9⅜	11	9⅝
32¾	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1600	30¾	30½	30½	30¼
6	1½	..	Cont Motors	200	2½	2	2½	2
19⅞	16½	..	Cont Oil	8700	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19½
84½	72½	3	Corn Products	6500	82⅞	81½	83⅞	82⅜
6⅜	3¾	..	Coty	2500	6¼	5⅞	6	6
33½	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	11600	34	33	34	33
14⅜	8	..	Crosley Radio	5400	14½	13¾	14	13⅞
35½	29¼	..	Crown Cork pf	200	35¼	34	34¼	34
37½	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	37½	37⅛	37½	..
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	3300	5½	5	5½	..
27⅞	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	100	27¾	27	27¾	26½
2¾	1	..	Cuba Co	1000	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
8⅛	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1900	7½	7¼	7½	7¼
45½	20⅜	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	40	39	40	39
41⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	41¼	40¾	41¼	40¾
20¼	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	1200	19⅞	19½	19⅞	..
4¾	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	39800	4¾	4½	4¾	4¼
60	43½	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	500	59	58⅜	59	59
10⅛	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	28200	10⅛	9½	9¾	9½
16¼	11	..	Cutler Hammer	600	16	15½	16	15½

—D—

14½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	800	14½	14⅛	14½	14
32½	26½	..	Deere & Co	4100	32⅜	30⅝	32¼	31
70⅞	53	6	Del & Hudson	1500	70	68	70	68
29½	22½	..	Del Lack & W	11200	28Q	27¼	28⅝	27¾
8¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	900	7¼	6	6¾	7½
77	63½	4	Detroit Edison	700	74½	74	74½	..
15¼	10½	..	Detroit & M pf	60	15	14	15	..
39¾	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray 1pf	1700	38¾	38	38	39¾
28½	25⅝	1	Diamond Match	400	25¾	25½	25¾	25¼
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	400	31	31	31	..
36¼	32	1.25†	Dome Mines	4200	34	32¾	33¾	32½
22¼	19½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
22½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	11600	23½	21¾	22½	22⅜
14	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	9½	9½	9½	..
9⅜	7½	..	Dresser B	200	9⅜	9¼	9¼	..
101⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	8500	100⅞	98	100½	98¾
20	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	100	20	20	20	..
93	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	60	93	92	92	92

—E—

9¼	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1600	9	7⅝	8⅞	7⅞
9⅛	79	3	Eastman Kodak	2200	91	88¼	89⅜	87⅜
19⅛	13¼	.35e	Eaton Mfg	6100	19½	17⅝	18⅞	17⅝
2½	1¼	..	Eitingon Schild	1800	2½	1⅝	1⅝	2⅛
12½	12½	..	Eitingon S pf n	100	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
29⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	19800	29⅜	27⅞	28⅜	27⅛
90¾	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
7⅜	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	3400	6¼	6¼	7⅛	6⅝
5	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
7⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2200	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
16½	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	14¾	13¾	14½	13⅝
14½	8	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	600	13½	12½	13½	12½
82	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	51	50½	51	..
1⅜	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	600	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1⅛
20¼	8½	3	Endicott Johnston	200	58	57½	58	58⅜
7	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	6½	6½	6½	..
18½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	17½	17½	17½	..
21¼	14½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	300	19	18½	19	18¼
19¼	14	..	Engineers PS ww	300	18½	18	18½	18½
10⅜	9	1	Equitable Off Big	400	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9
22½	13½	..	Erie RR	900	21¼	20½	21¼	20¼
24⅞	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	..
19½	12	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	19¼
12	7½	..	Eureka Vacuum	2200	11¾	11	11¾	11
13¾	9	..	Evans Products	4900	13¾	12½	13⅜	13½

—F—

8⅜	3⅞

Financial: News and Comment

World Uses Less American Cotton During December

NRA Limitation on Domestic Mill Operation Largely Responsible

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—World consumption of American cotton registered slightly more than the usual seasonal decline from November to December this season, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, owing largely to the NRA limitation on domestic cotton mill operation during December.

Consumption was larger in December than in the corresponding month two seasons ago, three seasons ago, and four seasons ago, although it fell somewhat short of last season's December consumption.

During the first five months of the current cotton season, that is, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, world consumption exceeded that in the corresponding portions of any of the last four seasons by a considerable margin.

World consumption of American cotton during December totaled approximately 1,059,000 bales, according to the Exchange Service, contrasted with 1,206,000 in November, 1,145,000 in December last season, 1,029,000 two seasons ago, 890,000 three seasons ago, and 1,041,000 four seasons ago.

The decline in world consumption from November to December this season was 12.2 per cent, as compared with an average decline in the last eight seasons of 5.0 per cent.

In the United States, consumption of American cotton declined 26.6 per cent from November to December, compared with an average decline of 6.9 per cent in the last eight seasons. Abroad, consumption fell off 3.2 per cent, as compared with an average decline of 3.7 per cent.

Total world consumption during the first five months of this season, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, was 153,000 bales larger than in the corresponding portion of last season, 869,000 larger than two seasons ago, and 1,493,000 larger than three seasons ago; August-December consumption totaled 5,938,000 bales this season, as compared with 5,785,000 in the corresponding months last season, 5,069,000 two seasons ago, and 4,445,000 three seasons ago.

In the United States and in Great Britain, spinners used less American cotton in December this season than in December last season, says the Service, but on the Continent, in the Orient, and in minor cotton-consuming countries, mills used more than last season.

Domestic mills consumed 340,000 bales of American cotton in December as compared with 431,000 a year earlier, and British mills 117,000 compared with 130,000. Spinners on the Continent used 344,000 bales compared with 342,000 in December last season, in the Orient 237,000 compared with 224,000, and in minor consuming countries 21,000 compared with 18,000.

Fifth Consecutive Rise for Annalist Commodity Index

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—For the fifth consecutive week, the Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices advanced, rising to 104.2 on Tuesday, Jan. 23, from 103.3 the Tuesday previous, and 81.3 a year ago. As the dollar was practically unaltered (rising 0.2 cent to 62.4), the index on a gold basis showed a corresponding change, rising to 65.0 from 64.3:

Annalist Weekly Index
Unadjusted for seasonal variation
(1913=100)

	Jan. 23, 1934	Jan. 16, 1934	Jan. 24, 1933
Farm products	89.6	87.5	62.0
Food products	102.9	102.8	86.0
Textile products	*120.2	†120.2	65.7
Fuels	140.3	141.2	109.7
Metals	105.3	105.0	93.9
Building materials	112.1	112.1	106.6
Chemicals	99.0	99.0	95.2
Miscellaneous	87.9	84.9	69.7
All commodities	104.2	103.3	81.3
‡All commodities on gold basis	65.0	64.3	

*Preliminaries. †Revised. ‡Based on exchange quotations for France, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium.

The advance in the index was due to higher prices for hogs and cattle, the Chicago hog average rising to $3.50 from $3.10, while the average of Chicago heavy steers rose 50 cents to $6.19. Lambs and the meats also generally advanced. Rye, coffee, hides, rubber, copper and lubricating oil were other commodities that moved upward.

Slumbering Silver Mines Stir In Shadow Towns of California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. — Shadow towns in what was California's largest silver-producing county are reawakening.

Like Rip van Winkle, they are throwing off the dull and tattered shroud of their past and are stirring again under President Roosevelt's new silver-coinage program.

Hastily built structures, fallen into decay since silver prices ebbed, are feeling the blows of the hammer. A few old prospectors who clung to these remnants of glory like a captain to a sinking vessel, are feeling the enthusiasm of hardy newcomers who envisage a new day.

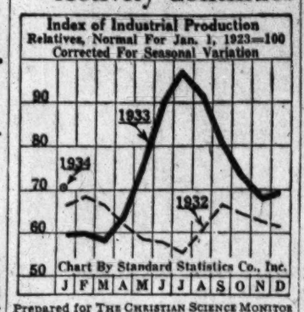
Already being refurbished are the Zenda mines at Calico and the California Rand at Red Mountain, formerly known as the Kelley mine —romantic names to those who saw fortunes, gleaming white, issue from the smelters of the desert.

Vast stores of silver have lain untouched beneath the ground for years, because of its low market value. In the Rand district, the towns of Randsburg, Johannesburg, Atolia and Red Mountain had dwindled to a mere handful of inhabitants. Fire has taken its toll in many towns. All except Atolia, which has large tungsten mines, have suffered thus since 10 years ago, the flimsy, wooden buildings offering tinder-like fuel.

But almost immediately upon the jump in the silver price to 64½ cents an ounce, the entire section seemed to rise. The San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce is negotiating for the improvement of the highway from Kramer to Randsburg.

Activity is also showing at the Yellow Aster Mine at Randsburg, a famous gold producer in the old days, and at Zenda, where there are also gold deposits in large quantities.

Advance in Business Activity Continues



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE progressive advance in general business activity since the start of 1934 is being continued, with an increasing number of lines participating.

On the basis of current prospects, total industrial production for the full month of January, as measured by the Standard Statistics Company index, will be the highest since October, and well above the January levels of either 1933 or 1932.

Sees Shortage In Crude Oil Output Within 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Data gathered to answer Secretary Ickes' questions relative to the oil industry has revealed a situation not heretofore fully realized by the industry, namely that a shortage of crude may be expected within the next 12 months. Among the facts disclosed, it is said in the T. S. Hose review, are the following:

"Proration on such fields as the Gulf coast of Texas and Louisiana has apparently increased rather than decreased the gas pressure, but natural decline in some of our so-called large fields—Oklahoma City and Kettleman Hills—is so alarming that it is today an assured fact that these fields will be pumping, not in a few months but in a few weeks, and will be unable to make their allowable.

"The west side of the East Texas field, with the thousands of wells located thereon, may be considered as a field of the past, and were demand increased, as it will be with the automatic improvement in business, the petroleum industry realizes that the greatest ultimate recovery per acre is obtained by conserving the natural pressure in the ground, and it is probable that even if government allowables were increased, the large companies would not increase their flow in the major oil fields today. The geophysical instrument, to some extent, has eliminated the hazards of drilling. It does not make wildcatting 100 per cent certain by any means, but it has definitely put out of the picture many areas that were previously considered by the oil man as potential oil fields.

"We find ourselves today in the following situation: The demand for petroleum is increasing; the pressure on some of our great fields is declining to a point where, within a comparatively short time—three to six months—they will be unable to make their allowables; no new fields are in sight, and the companies operating in the fields with tremendous reserves are unwilling to increase their daily production for purely mechanical reasons. A shortage of crude, with the resultant high prices, is a certainty within the next 12 months."

Dominion Bond Sales Higher in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 29—New Canadian bond issues in January amounted to $43,799,000 as compared with $20,353,610 in January, 1933, according to statistics prepared by Dominion Securities Corporation. All of the bonds sold during the month were obligations of Provincial Governments. The largest issue was a $40,000,000 loan of the Province of Ontario.

The three issues sold during the month were quickly absorbed, the $40,000,000 Ontario issue being oversubscribed on the day of offering. The strong position of the Canadian bond market enabled Ontario to sell 4 per cent and 4½ per cent bonds at prices to yield from 4.36 per cent to 4.78 per cent. Just two years ago the same province found it necessary to sell bonds with 5½ per cent and 6 per cent coupons.

British Malaya Buying More U. S. Paper Products

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Imports of American paper products into British Malaya are increasing, a report to the Commerce Department from the Trade Commissioner at Singapore, reveals.

During the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1933, total receipts of paper items amounted to 2,529,784 Straits dollars, a decline of 17 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1932. Imports of paper products from the United States, however, in this period amounted to 109,061 dollars, an increase of slightly more than 17 per cent.

RFC-Aided Bank In Detroit Shows Gratifying Gains

Management Sees Bigger Advance, However, With Private Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 29—Those who have wondered how far the Government would or should go into the banking business, may find an answer in the first annual report of the National Bank of Detroit. This institution was founded under federal guidance and with RFC aid, following the financial upset which spread throughout the country last March.

It was the first bank in which the RFC subscribed to preferred stock, thereby inaugurating a new policy of replenishing banking capital of the country. The venture has been successful, according to the report, which shows a gross income of $3,938,108 from March to January.

Private Capital Need

But, while Detroit is grateful for Uncle Sam's generous lift and is in full accord with the RFC policy of continuing to build up the cushion of banking capital there is a growing belief that positive steps should be taken to attract private funds into the banking business. Such capital is declared necessary both further to increase capital margins and lending power and ultimately to retire the Government's preferred stock and capital notes.

This thought was put into concrete form by Mr. Walter S. McLucas, president of the government-controled bank. This institution was created with the cream of assets of the closed First National and Guardian group, the affairs of which are now being aired in Washington by Mr. Pecora. Added to these was $12,500,000 subscribed by RFC, and an equal amount put in by General Motors.

At the time General Motors came into the picture the hint was made that its support gradually would be withdrawn, there having been agitation against control by "outside interests." Though GM is nominally a Detroit institution its financial affairs are largely centered in New York.

Deposits Have Good Rise

Inside of financial circles the attitude is that GM is not only a Detroit institution with its principal interests centered here but is a very desirable, liberal and sympathetic backer and should be allowed to remain as long as it desires.

In terms of capital the National Bank of Detroit is the leading financial institution here. Of the total $387,000,000 resources of all Detroit banks on Jan. 1, it had $215,500,000; of $339,600,000 deposits it controlled $189,700,000. In the last quarter of 1933 there was a gain of nearly $40,000,000 deposits in the six banks here.

In the two banks closed last year 800,000 depositors had approximately $400,000,000. On this grand total scarcely more than 50 per cent has been returned to them.

In establishing the new bank on the foundations of the old, Mr. McLucas said, nothing new has been introduced into banking. They have reverted to the conservatism and old fashioned methods in which speculation has no part.

Sears, Roebuck Enters the Life Insurance Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—Reinsurance of the 112,000 policyholders of the National Life Insurance Co. of the U. S. A. was awarded by Judge William J. Lindsay to the Hercules Life Insurance Co. As a result of this decision, Sears, Roebuck & Co. is rushing to completion the organiza-

Col. G. E. Humphrey, vice-president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is president, and Carl L. Odell is general manager of Hercules. Both hold similar positions with the Allstate Insurance Companies.

The preliminary legal steps toward the formation of the Hercules Life Insurance Company have already been taken, Colonel Humphrey said, and the organization of the company will be completed within a few days. The management will be the same as that of the Allstate Insurance Company and the Allstate Fire Insurance Company (Illinois Corporations owned by Sears) supplemented by additional personnel with life insurance experience.

Hercules will have a capital of $500,000 and a surplus of $500,000, all of which will be paid in in cash.

The Hercules treaty protects the agents of the National Life Insurance Company, who will be used to conserve the business now on the company's books.

"We are pleased to receive this award," Colonel Humphrey stated, "as many of the National Life policyholders are likewise customers of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

"It is our intention to carry out the expressed desire of Judge Lindsay, of giving the greatest possible protection to the National Life policyholders."

Operating Income Of Railroads in December

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Baltimore & Ohio Railway reports December net operating income of $1,626,523 compared with $1,841,587 in the 1932 month. Gross was $10,041,934 compared with $9,863,736.

December net operating income figures for other roads include:

	1933	1932
Denver & Rio Gr Wn	$360,718	$375,059
Virginian	389,448	252,903
Northern Pacific	968,823	800,613
Bangor & Aroostook	184,437	118,382
Southern Railway	1,408,294	1,362,408
Pitts & West Va.	48,429	71,057
Seaboard Air Line	337,931	128,028
Minn & St. Louis	54,949	*36,076
New Haven	615,424	943,363

*Deficit.

Theoretical 60-Cent Dollar Is Soon Accomplished Fact

Four Significant Steps to Complete Process—House Agrees to Amendment Giving Three-Year Life to $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — As swiftly as the physical steps can be taken, observers here agree, the nation will have its theoretical 60-cent dollar, President Roosevelt will have his $2,000,000,000 exchange fund and a landmark in financial history will have been passed.

The House today instantly concurred in Senate amendments, acceptable to the White House, limiting experiment to three years. There now only remains signature of the measure by Vice-President John N. Garner before the act goes to the White House. Thereafter events may come thick and fast.

Four Key Steps

The President today was represented to be formulating his program of action. The key steps are expected to be:

1. Formal devaluation of the dollar by Executive action, probably to 60 cents.
2. Impounding of all the gold in the Federal Reserve System.
3. Acquisition by the Government of the "markup" in the value of this and the Treasury's own gold, which will run in the neighborhood of $4,000,000,000, and will leave a funds of $2,000,000,000 to use in foreign exchange transactions.
4. Formation of a group of experts—men mentioned as a secret triumvirate to direct this fund under President Roosevelt and Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Prof. James G. Rogers will certainly be one.

And the theoretical 60-cent dollar will be a fact.

It will look just like the old dollar, it will feel no different. It will buy just about as much the day after devaluation as it bought the day before. Prices are not expected to rise more than gradually and under the influence of much the same factors that have kept them slowly moving upward for nine months.

Three Different Dollars

To the average citizen, the change will be slight. At the outset there will be three different dollars which the theorists talk about and the layman seeks to comprehend. First is the good old dollar that comes in pay envelopes and buys groceries. If it was worth 100 cents on March 4, 1933, it had sunk to something over 70 cents on Jan. 29, 1934, according to the best general figures—which, however, may not fairly represent the average citizen's grocery bill or his rent. But broadly speaking prices have risen that much, on wholesale.

The second dollar is President Roosevelt's theoretical dollar. The day he sent his gold message to Congress, from which the present bill emerged, he set a theoretical gold value on this dollar of 60 cents by offering to buy any domestic gold at $34.45 an ounce as against the statutory price of $20.67. That was already a devaluation in theory.

The third dollar is the foreign exchange one. It is today valued in London and Paris at about 63½ cents, gold. That is what the world thinks the dollar is worth.

Now President Roosevelt's aim is to bring all three dollars together. The pay envelope dollar responds to price-raising influences of the NRA and AAA, and in less measure to the decreased purchasing power of the dollar in world markets. It will keep on much as it has done, and President Roosevelt hopes that it will arrive at and remain in a balanced state, buying about what it did in 1926, and paying off internal debts contracted at that average level.

Propose to Keep Dollar Down

The second, or theoretical, dollar may be made to correspond with the third, or foreign exchange, dollar by use of the $2,000,000,000 fund. At least that is the purpose of the fund. The position of the world dollar is governed by whether dollars are sought after or avoided. Dollars bought—a demand for dollars—tends to raise value, dollars sold tend to lower it. Therefore it is Administration's purpose to use the $2,000,000,000 funds to sell dollars by buying gold or foreign exchange.

At the outset the foreign currency managers of the United States have a big handicap. The dollar has been rising in value, not falling. Because President Roosevelt's devaluation bill seemed to hold out promise of stability people acquired confidence in the dollar and bought. It is estimated that about $1,000,000,000 in American capital fled the country last year. Now it may all come trooping back; already has started to come. Moreover, some $500,000,000 in foreign capital is said to be willing to seek these shores if the dollar is to be stable. Further, American companies are said to be on the point of floating loans in London, which would create a further demand for dollars. The seasonal demand alone is brisk. Almost every normal factor tends to push the dollar upward.

A Risky Procedure

Altogether, therefore, as against a theoretical $2,000,000,000 for sale, there is some $1,500,000,000 on the buying side. Trading in gold must be limited in quantity, and foreign exchange is also limited, and anyway is very risky and uncertain to dispose of. It would seem, therefore, that President Roosevelt's task in driving the dollar downward would be extremely difficult.

Recognizing this some observers look for an international agreement averting a currency war of depreciation. They know that some branch of the financial administration—generally the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—is continuously in touch with the Bank of England, and may already have advanced stabilization proposals.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Owen Young's testimony last week that the Gold Bill "practically abolishes" the Federal Reserve System expresses an opinion widely held here in Wall Street.

The Reserve system was set up in 1914 to perform, for this country, the traditional central banking functions worked out by the Bank of England since the eighteen-seventies. These functions consist essentially of being the super-ego of the banking system, preventing it from excesses when the public is exuberantly confident and saving it from unsolvency in hard times. In view of the absence, under the gold standard, of any clear sign in good times of danger, the system was carefully removed from political control and put in the hands of an independent board of elder bankers, so that "tight money" policies might be adopted, the need for which would not be apparent to politicians.

Can Offset Reserve Policy

It was not expected to mitigate the business cycle or stabilize prices. Its paramount purpose was that of preventing panics, and the corollary purpose was to permit banking credit to be expanded so far as safe, but no farther.

The Gold Bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury a fund large enough, and authority wide enough, to offset any action which the Reserve authorities might take to tighten money when the reasons were likely to be rejected by the public. Whenever the Administration wants credit eased or prices raised, it can use this new fund even though the elder bankers of the Reserve system think it no time to ease credit or to let prices rise. Their ultimate control over credit is gone.

Washington protests that it has no intention of taking power from the Reserve banks, but this is no consolation to bankers who sense the eagerness of Washington to pull more power over everything into its hands and to brook no interference by bankers or the Reserve system in its plans and projects. They do not believe in the protests.

Minor Services Continue

Of course the mechanical services of the Reserve banks to the member banking system, which are extremely numerous and quite indispensable now, will not be affected. The Reserve will continue to clear inter-city checks, to meet the country's seasonal needs for cash, to extend a hand to banks in temporary difficulties through the rediscounting privilege, to handle Treasury financing, and so forth. But it will be no longer a reliable credit control agency.

The railroading of the Gold Bill through Congress, and the lack of adequate discussion, either before or after presentation, is in sharp contrast with American monetary legislation of comparable importance in the past.

The National Banking Act of 1863, it is true, was slipped over on the farm states by the eastern members of the Republican Party, and peremptorily wiped out thousands of state bank-note issues. But it was built on about 20 years of continuous discussion and state experiment in banking legislation. The Resumption Act of 1875 followed a decade of discussion over the Greenback issue. The Gold Standard Act of 1900 resulted from a decade of political debate over silver and gold. And the Federal Reserve Act of 1914 followed two decades of such vigorous discussion of banking principles as had not been seen since the 'forties and 'fifties.

The names of the leading contestants and collaborators in the Reserve Act are still familiar—Aldrich, Warburg (the senior), Carter Glass, Senator Owen, Parker Willis, Piatt Andrew, and many others. Every aspect of that ambitious project was worked out ahead in the report of the National Monetary Commission, and other widely discussed plans and proposals.

Reserve Bank Tribulations

That the Reserve system should be unhorsed with such slight misgivings on the part of the American public grieves the Street, but is not surprising to its more realistic minds. Daniel Webster of Massachusetts said a century ago that property and universal suffrage were incompatible and he might say today with equal stoniness that universal suffrage and central bank control of credit are incompatible. The Reserve was hardly organized when it had to subordinate sound credit principles to war finances. It hardly got free from Treasury control in 1920 when it was attacked in Congress for bringing on the post-war depression. In the last three years it has been driven by political forces into an over-extension which finally necessitated default. And yet the public has more confidence in political agents than in Reserve bankers.

The foreign exchange rates continued to indicate complete skepticism about the coming operations of the exchange depreciation fund. The pound dropped below $5.00 and francs hung substantially below the 6.55 cents which would mean the magical 60-cent dollar. There are some expectations that as soon as the Treasury gets going with its fund it will bid the foreign exchanges up to where the President indicated, but these expectations are not registered in the exchange rates.

Steel Operations Decrease Slightly During the Week

Drop of 1.7 P. C. Seen as Only Temporary—Many Favorable Factors

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Steel sentiment experienced a slight setback last week, though it is expected that this will be only temporary.

Operations fell 1.7 points or about 5 per cent in actual tonnage, the average pace for the industry having been 32½ per cent of capacity. Evidently new buying is not keeping up with production, and steel makers have felt that they had built up enough reserve stocks.

Moreover, there is disappointment because Government loans have not been forthcoming as promptly as hoped for. It has been predicted in a reliable quarter that only half of the potential demand for more than 1,000,000 tons of steel rails and track accessories will have been purchased this year. Many public projects involving fabricated structural steel consumption are also slow in coming to a head.

Favorable Outlook

However, the favorable factors outweigh the less favorable ones. The composite price of commodities generally is the highest in three years. Indicators of industrial activity such as electric power consumption, railroad loadings and coal production show a most favorable comparison with a year ago.

Slowness in the progress of Governmental undertakings is partially compensated for by a gain in miscellaneous purchasing of steel. Thus the demand for farm tools is the best in years, and another good steel outlet is road-building machinery. The iron and steel jobbers report the number of orders is increasing though the aggregate tonnage is small. However, this increase in orders shows more widespread consumption of steel and is a good sign.

The automobile industry will undoubtedly be the most conspicuous purchaser of steel during the next few months. Sales of automobiles are the best in years, according to preliminary reports. Production is destined to increase rapidly to make up for lost time.

The automobile makers have been delayed by several factors. Many had to retool because of the drastic changes in designs; there were various strikes among die makers; then came mechanical difficulties in connection with the new "knee action" wheels.

Some Prices Change

A few price changes have been filed with the American Iron and Steel Institute, the most important of which was the reduction of 3 to 3½ cents a pound in stainless steel, or to around 17½ cents a pound for a popular analysis. The reduction was made to promote a greater use of this kind of steel. New prices were filed for pig iron at Jackson, Ohio, representing an advance of $1.47 a ton. Steel plate seconds were filed with the steel institute for the first time, thus recognizing a commercial value for this semi-waste product.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will open bids on 21,000 tons of steel, 18,000 car wheels and 3000 axles on Feb. 5. It is quite possible that the construction of 12,775 cars for the Van Sweringen Lines will be awarded this week, thus providing one of the largest single outlets for steel in several weeks.

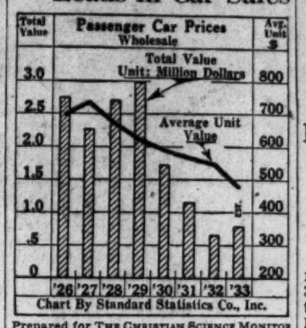
A few attractive contracts for cast-iron pipe have been let or will be inquired for.

Pig iron sales in the New York district during January were 5000 tons, an extremely small total. Foundries appear very well supplied with iron.

Steel scrap prices are still headed upward though actual advances have been fewer and less pronounced than during other recent weeks. Scrap is none too plentiful, largely because of the large exports in recent years.

Tin plate production is around 40 per cent of capacity but is headed higher.

Low-Price Division Leads in Car Sales



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WILL be noted on the chart above, which carries an eight-year record of total automobile sales and average price a car, the trend is distinctly toward the low-priced division.

Note that the average price of all cars produced was more than $725 in 1927, while in 1933 it was about $475.

American Dollar In London Market Closes at $4.98 3/8

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The United States dollar, in a quiet market, depreciated one-quarter of a cent to the pound today and closed at $4.98⅜, as compared with Saturday's last quotation of $4.98⅛ to the pound.

As the time approached for the United States gold bill to function, some uneasy holders sold dollars early, while offerings in connection with gold purchases depreciated the rate to $5.

Continental speculators, however, in general were not taking any liberty with the dollar, because it was uncertain how the American equalization fund would act. A steady demand brought the rate up to its closing figure.

The French franc was supported and closed at 79.90 to the pound as compared with Saturday's price of 79.93.

A gold offering worth £800,000 on the open market was taken at a price of 132s 5½d including a premium of 10½d.

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP)—The United States dollar opened and closed today at 16.02 francs (6.24 cents to the franc) 5 centimes lower than Saturday's closing quotation of 16.07 francs (6.22 cents).

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—The United States dollar sold on the foreign exchange market today at 2.63 marks (38.02 cents to the mark) as compared with Saturday's quotation of 2.65 marks (38.41 cents to the mark).

World Tin Use Is 25 P. C. Above 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—A big advance in world tin consumption for 1933, which became evident in the last six months, is officially reported in the statistical analysis for the year prepared by The Hague statistical office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

Although final figures have not yet been received from all countries, the analysis states that consumption of tin during 1933 will approximate 127,000 tons, an increase of 27,000 tons, or some 25 per cent, compared with 1932. The 1933 total, however, is about 16,000 tons under the average for the ten-year period ended with 1932 and 52,000 tons under the peak year 1929.

Pointing out that this increase was largely due to American demand, the analysis estimates that on the basis of the 11 months' figures of 55,530 tons, the total amount of tin used in manufacture in the United States for 1933 will have amounted to approximately 60,000 tons, an increase of 50 per cent, compared with 1932.

World production of tinplate is estimated at 3,200,000 tons, an increase of 900,000 tons, or 40 per cent over 1932. The quantity of tin consumed by this industry increased from 37,000 tons in 1932 to 51,500 tons in 1933.

Italian Deficit Is Three Billion Lire Next Year

Military Expense Cut but Railway Loss and Debt Service Are Offsets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The preliminary estimates for the Italian financial year 1934-35, beginning July 1 next, show a total expenditure of 20,636 million lire, an increase of 22 million lire over the preliminary estimates for the current fiscal year. While seven ministerial departments, including the Ministries of War and Navy, have reduced their expenditure for the coming year by 413 million lire, six other departments have increased their expenses by 435 millions. The largest increase is that of 303 million lire in the estimates for the Finance Ministry, and is accounted for by the railway deficit and the heavier cost of the debt service.

Increased expenses for education have added 33 million lire to the estimates of the Ministry of Education, while an extra 83 million lire have been assigned to the Ministries of Agriculture and Corporations in connection with new measures to safeguard and assist productive enterprise. These increases are offset by a further reduction of 264 million lire in the estimates for the defense services, following on a reduction of 578 million lire in the estimates for the current financial year. Of the total 174 million lire are being saved on the naval estimates.

The expenditure of the Air Ministry shows an increase of 14,000,000 lire. The reduction in the estimates for the fighting forces has been rendered possible by the utilization of unused appropriations which are still available.

Revenue, estimated at 18,217,000,000 lire for the current year, is prudently foreseen in 17,662,000,000 lire for 1934-35, leaving a deficit of 2,974,000,000 lire, as compared to 2,397,000,000 in the current fiscal year. It is safe to say that in 1934 the Minister of Finance will persist in the line of policy hitherto followed; expenditure will be kept down to the minimum compatible with the essential economic needs of the country, needs which have led the Fascist State to meet out of current resources expenditure representing real investments increasing the capital wealth of the nation.

Argentine Makes Season's First Grape Shipment

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 29 (By U. P.)—The season's first shipment of Argentine grapes to the United States was made Saturday on the Western World. The shipment totaled 17,380 pounds.

Since shipments of Argentine grapes to the United States began in 1921, annual sales have increased tenfold to 7,797,152 pounds in 1933.

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GIVE — Emergency Campaign 1934

Burlington Road To Cut Short Path To Pacific Coast

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Burlington Railroad will pioneer a short cut to the Pacific Coast next June by blazing a trail across 40 miles of the Rockies back of Denver.

When a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train plunges through the Moffat Tunnel June 1 and then breaks the trail of the new Dotsero cutoff, the Burlington becomes a transcontinental road, and Denver for the first time will be on the main line of a direct route from Chicago to California.

The Burlington announced today that beginning June 1 its crack Chicago-to-Denver train, the Aristocrat, will operate as a through train to San Francisco.

At the same time the old route from Denver to Colorado Springs and west over the Denver & Rio Grande Western through the Royal Gorge will continue in use.

Sinister Tales Arouse Chicago

(Continued from Page 1)

at the appointed time, the union men were parked across the street to make sure he did it. He did it. He said he was told that police protection would do him no good.

Mr. Besserer was followed on the stand by Mr. Jacob Cohen, a cleaner and dyer. Mr. Cohen told first of a deal back in 1921 in which he paid $1500 to some union bosses. Recently, however, he said he had his real trouble when a strike was called on him to force him to join the Cleaners' and Dyers' Institute.

He paid $100 initiation fee, and agreed to pay 2 per cent of his profits a month, which cost him $30 or $40 a month, he said.

After doing this, he claimed, eight of his regular retail dealers who sent him their clothes to be cleaned, were taken away from him and the business turned over to a company owned by a union official. After that, he claimed, his place was bombed, doing $2500 worth of damage.

The public is greatly interested in the efforts of the prosecution to tie Dr. Benjamin M. Squires into the alleged conspiracy. Dr. Squires, a professor at the University of Chicago, who has become an expert on labor and prices, has served as price arbiter for the local cleaning and dyeing industry. Dr. Squires is one of the defendants, while another, Oscar F. Nelson, is a local alderman.

Man Who Rented Factor Hideout Identifies House

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Walter L. "Buck" Henrichsen, a former Cook County highway policeman, who later cast his fortunes with the Touhy beer gang, was called as a state's witness today to testify against Roger Touhy in the Factor kidnaping case.

Pointing Touhy out in court, Henrichsen testified he had known him for seven years. Under questioning from Prosecutor Wilbert Crowley, Henrichsen said that he was arrested Jan. 9, charged along with Touhy and three others with the kidnaping of John Factor, and agreed then to turn state's evidence.

Henrichsen testified that he rented in suburban Glenview, at Touhy's direction, a house which John Factor, wealthy speculator, has identified as the one in which he was held during part of his 12 days' imprisonment last July. Factor was released for $70,000 ransom and a promise to pay more.

Tax on U. S. Radio Sets For Opera and Symphony?

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29 (AP)—An annual tax of $1 on every radio receiving set in the United States to provide an estimated $18,000,000 for increasing the number of symphony orchestra, grand opera, and other similar-class broadcasts, is the hope of Mr. Artur Rodzinski, widely-known musical conductor.

Mr. Rodzinski further proposed Jan. 26 that the money should be dispensed by a specially-created government department of fine arts. The conductor of the Cleveland orchestra said the amount of the deficit of the major orchestras of the nation is now about $150,000 a year. "The national fund would cover these deficits," he said, "and leave plenty for the Metropolitan and Chicago opera companies, drama, art and the well-worth-while entertainments of a civilized nation."

Cohan Writes Song To Honor Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Between his appearances in the leading rôle of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's play, "Ah, Wilderness," Mr. George M. Cohan has written a song in honor of President Roosevelt.

The actor-playright-composer will sing it for the first time Tuesday night at the President's birthday ball. Here it is:

What a man! What a m-a-n!
What a man—he's the man of men.
What a lucky day was his first birthday,
What a lucky day for the U. S. A.!
What a man—how he leads the way!
What a heart—what a mind—what a plan!
What a birthday celebration,
What a day of inspiration,
What a blessing to the nation.
What a man!

Dumping of Tires Denied

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau has ruled that a finding of dumping automobile tires imported from Belgium is not justified.

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For QUALITY HOME-MADE CANDY
Visit
THE GRANITE STATE CANDY SHOPPE
13 WARREN STREET Concord, N. H.

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel
Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
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FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
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Oysters Are Now in Season
Shipments received daily.
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"Just Blew In"
Hats
IN NEW FABRIC STRAWS!
HARRY G. EMMONS

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Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
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A Complete Laundry Service
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OPTOMETRISTS
Prompt and Efficient Service
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WEBB'S GROCERIES
158 Washington Street, Dover, N. H.
CHOICE GROCERIES and PROMPT SERVICE
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Dearis Tea Room and Restaurant and Candy Shop
Quality Food and Courteous Service
Try Our Delicious Candy
MORRILL BUILDING
Three minutes' walk from B. & M. Station

Jenness Hardware Co.
110 WASHINGTON STREET
New 1934 Frigidaires
Zenith Radios Washing Machines
Range Oil Burners

MANCHESTER

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6804

New Spring Dresses
Right now the girls are looking around for something new. We are showing some cleverly designed models in crepe, print and combinations. See these dresses and you will find just what you want in all the new colors..... $7.95
JAMES W. HILL CO.

HAND HOOKED RUGS
22 X 36 IN. $1.99
McDEVITT'S
1314 G ST. DI. 3211

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

The Final Spurt Before Moving Goes On in Full Swing
Come Along! Come Along! to the
"Last Roundup"
We've been doing the largest—almost unbelievable—volume of business ever yet. There are Overcoats, Suits, Top Coats at prices that make you have that feeling—"I got it for less than I counted on."
As you depend upon our quality clothes, so you can depend upon our sale prices.
CHAS. M. FLOYD CO.

MOONEY'S
January Clearance Sale of Fine Furniture
Living Room Suites—Dining Room—Bed Room—Kitchen Furniture—Rugs—Draperies and many odd pieces marked drastically low.
A. A. MOONEY
Franklin and West Central Streets

Wear Something New
IS THE URGE OF TODAY
The bright prints under your winter coat will add a world of fresh "dress-up" appearance.
PARISEAU'S INC.
1001 ELM STREET

Green Acre Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Home Made Ice Cream Cake
Pies and Cookies.
268 S MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

Manchester's Own Fuel
Manchester Coke
Manchester Gas Co. Phone 1216

NEWTON'S
Eat More Fish
69 Manchester Street
Phones 11 and 12

Steele's Service Stores
Rinso
815 Chestnut and 776 Elm Street

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
153 MAIN STREET

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NRA WE DO OUR PART
COAL COKE WOOD RANGE OIL
C. E. WALKER & C.
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RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

Aquidneck
National Exchange Bank and Savings Company of Newport, Rhode Island
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Square

PROVIDENCE

DANIELS & UHLIG CO.
Optometrists and Opticians
Tel. Gaspee 2300
182 Mathewson St., Providence, R. I.

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BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO. Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 852 Brattleboro, Vt.

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LYNCHBURG

INSURANCE
ANY KIND
W. R. C. DAMERON
KRISE BLDG. LYNCHBURG, VA.

Piedmont Meat Market
823 MAIN STREET
"We Deliver"
PIEDMONT CAFE
PIEDMONT RESTAURANT
SHENANDOAH CAFE
ELECTRIC MAID BAKE SHOP

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Kamo Coal
Phone 702

FALCONER'S CANDIES
Nunnally's—Norris Hollingsworth—Gobelin
Half to Three Pound Packages

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

NACHMAN'S
Offering All of Our Better Type Winter Coats for Women and Misses at Half Price.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

NORFOLK

W. G. Swartz Co.
NORFOLK—VIRGINIA
NEW Spring Dresses
$5.95—$12.95
Every Spring Fashion idea in fabric, in color, in line, in trimming.

Store Phone 24548
GREENHOUSE STORE
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Wm. J. Newton Inc.
FLORIST Phone 22786
307 GRANBY STREET

WRIGHT COAL & WOOD CO.
Dustless Coal 1022 40th St.
Phone 22661

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JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

31 Years
of Successful Laundering Through Quality and Service
Dial 3-9157
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

S. H. Cottrell & Son
FUEL OIL
COAL, COKE, WOOD
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-5911

DIAL 4-8661 Willard Batteries
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

T & L LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

ROANOKE

FALLON *Florist*
FLOWERS
Stores in Roanoke, Martinsville and Charlottesville Virginia, also in Bluefield Princeton and Welch, West Virginia.

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
PHONE 1411

COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Don't Say Bread Say
HOLSUM
There's A Difference in Bread
THE ASHLEY BREAD COMPANY

CLARKSBURG

PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
Pre-Inventory Sale of Fine Jewelry

HUNTINGTON

WE CARRY
"Watching the World Go By"
By WILLIS J. ABBOT
Frederick Book Store
936 FOURTH AVENUE

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Be independent; increase your income showing unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's, children's wearing apparel to friends, neighbors; easy, pleasant spare time work; liberal commissions; no experience—no investment required; samples loaned; write for 15-day consignment plan and territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 36 cents a line. Minimum space three lines; minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MEDFORD, MASS.—Upper apartment, 69 Ashland Street, 6 rooms, hot water heat, tile bath, large screened piazza, breakfast nook. Call Mystic 0564-J.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 230 Riverside Drive (16-E)—Overlooking river; share sunny attractive three-room apt. (business woman-teacher). Riverside 9-4560.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LADY going south will rent luxuriously furnished apartment, overlooking Hudson River; 2 large rooms, kitchen, bath, large closets; long or short sublease, rent low to desirable people; Christian Scientists preferred. Call or address (Mrs.) MARY A. MacFARLAND, Apt. 4, 322 West 106th St., New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

RESPONSIBLE mother will board child, pleasant suburban home. Write Box S-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OPPORTUNITY for experienced person in stock and bond business. R. STERN & CO., 412 8th St., Huntington, West Virginia.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
238 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

CASH Paid for Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Watches and Jewelry. Hub. 8224
SAGER BROS. & CO.
333 Washington St., Boston, 6th floor to Rm. 616

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE

DISPLAY samples and overstock mattresses, studio beds from the Simmons Company; twin and full-size colonial beds, furniture in good taste from wealthy homes, very cheap; all our beds and bedding guaranteed new. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

HOUSES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Suburbs—Moderate-size, unfurnished, 5-room bungalow; 2 bedrooms, garage; reasonable distance from primary school; American family, 2 children, 2 adults. 4132 7th N. W.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd, Room 1936—Sunny practitioner's office overlooking park; part time, reasonable. Call Longacre 5-6721, afternoons.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS, Plumbing and Heating New Installations and Repairs. Dependable Service. Covering Greater Boston. 50 Keith St., W. Roxbury, Mass. PAR. 6356-W

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 270 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4-B—New, attractive, large, sunny front, running water, refrigeration, homelike. Riverside 9-7255.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Newly furnished, overlooking Tampa Bay; convenient location, reasonable rates. MISS EVELYN SELOVER, 143 Sixth Avenue South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths; home-cooked meals served (temptingly.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WILL contribute to editorial in progressive newspaper or magazine; analysis on marching events. Box 2435, Montreal, Canada.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE American woman wishes chamber work in refined family or institution; references. B-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG colored woman, cook, beauty culturist, graduate school for deaf, with son (13 years) training valet service, desires position; references; experienced. Write Box S-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 50 Boylston St., Boston Han. 3121.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace
Tel. Temple Bar 1364

PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra
Tel. Gutenberg 42-71

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

A COMFORTABLE HOME is offered to visitors to London, permanently or for short periods, in quiet, sunny, warm house close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens; near buses and underground; constant hot water, 2 telephones; full board 3½ gns. per week. Box M-959, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

30, FROGNAL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W. 3. Phone Hampstead 3157—Exceptionally comfortable board residence in well-appointed house; excellent cooking and catering, constant hot water, personal supervision; best part of Hampstead; terms moderate; reduction for permanency.

LONDON, Near Earls Court Station. 4 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5—Attractive guest house, excellent cooking, every comfort, constant hot water and gas fires in bedrooms; moderate terms. Tel. Flaxman 5603.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS
Individual Attention Given
Rest assured that if you send your best pal here, he will be in loving care. Dogs collected from any reasonable distance—the LONDON AREA being included, for which only a nominal charge is made. BOARDING FEE (which includes DAILY GROOMING, EXERCISE, HIGH GRADE CEREAL FOOD AND MEAT), is from 1/- to 2/6 per day, according to size.
Write to
THE HARBOTTE KENNELS, Tel. Northiam 109
MILL CORNER, NORTHIAM, SUSSEX
Pedigree wire fox-terriers usually for sale.

LONDON Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

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BUSINESS SERVICE

FACSIMILE LETTERS, duplicating, envelope addressing, and all office staff supplied. THE BIDDY MONTAGUE COMPANY, 73 High Holborn, W. C. 1. Chancery 8811, Extension 10.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B. FESTA
65, George St., Portman Sq., London, W/ 1
Telephone Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick under-garments.

DRESSMAKING

LADIES' own materials made up; also French models always in stock. MME. SMETS, 2 Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1.

DRESSMAKING. Coats and Gowns. SILVESTRIA BUDD, 47a Marloes Road, Kensington, London, W. 8. Phone Western 3954.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 16 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station) Frobisher 1380.

PAM'S PARLOUR Children's Dress Specialist. "Spirella" Lingerie. Woollies Underwear. Hosiery, etc. 211 Upper Richmond Road, Putney.

FLATS WANTED

QUIET, sunny flat (unfurnished) in London; 3-4 bedrooms, 2 reception. Box M-2552, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S., Est. 1898—Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council. Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1862.

GARDEN work of any kind wanted by skilled gardener, good recommendations; lawns a specialty. RODDAM, 34 Hartswood Rd., London, W. 12 (Shepherds Bush 1655).

HOUSES FOR SALE

WOODFORD WELLS, ESSEX—Modern cottage residence, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms; garage, tennis court, woodland garden, 1 acre; quiet road, open views. Box M-2545, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, PUTNEY—Detached residence, central; 7 bed, 3 reception, bath, offices, central heating; nice garden; furnished £6 p. w., unfurnished £160 p. a. exclusive. MRS. ELLIS, 9 Ealdstow Road, Putney, S. W. 15.

TO LET, partly furnished or unfurnished interesting Queen Anne house adjoining the grounds of Claremont School, Surrey, with garden enclosed by high bastioned walls; 3 reception, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.; centrally heated and every modern convenience; garage for 2 cars; owner's transfer compels let; low rent to careful tenants. Box M-2555, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LAUNDRIES

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY (Acorn 1794) 55 Packington Rd., South Acton, London, W. 3. We collect from all parts of London.

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM, S. W.
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done. Collection all parts. TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

TO MANUFACTURERS, wholesalers, etc.—Blackpool, splendid market, entertains 6,000,000 visitors every year; immense possibilities; food, drink, household requirements, novelties, amusements; life-long advertising man knows Blackpool and how present sound proposition; open represent one or more non-competitive. Write EL, 291 Park Road, Blackpool.

REPRESENTATIVE with connection London wholesale warehouses prepared to consider further agencies. Box M-2556, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, S. W.—A few vacant hours free in practitioner's office on first floor in Victoria Street. Box M-2060, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON 48 BELSIZE AVENUE, N. W. 3—3 minutes Belsize Park tube; vegetarian and mixed diets; from 35/- partial board. Primrose 5131.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ATTRACTIVE children will be photographed gratis by artist for his exhibition. Abercorn 3175, 3b Warwick Avenue, London, W. 2.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Cook-general and house-parlourmaid; family of 3 adults. Box M-2033, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Experienced Nannie required for twins aged 7 months; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2550, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ORGANIST for Branch Church of Christ, Scientist, London, District S. E. 27, (American organ); small salary. Box 2574, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

REFINED general required for South Wales; 2 in family except holiday time; Christian Scientist preferred; state age, experience and wages required. Box M-2553, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WANTED at once, nursery governess for N. W. LONDON for little boy; not over 25. Box M-2314, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

DUBLIN—Lady experienced in teaching English, French and German seeks post French family, Christian Scientists preferred; terms moderate. Apply REDDY, 13 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

ENGLISH girl seeks enlarged opportunity giving real service; intelligent, adaptable; seven years' experience commercial art, chiefly fashion work; previous experience hotel management, companion and chauffeur; secretarial (without shorthand or typing). MISS JOYCE WIGGINS, 20 Clarendon Road, Putney, London.

LADY, young, educated, requires position any capacity, anywhere; willing to travel; demonstrating experience, excellent references. Box M-2558, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST wanted as mother's help or children's nurse. N. Spring, 1 Shalcomb Street, Chelsea, London S. W. 10.

P. A. S. I. (valuations) seeks improved post; 3 years articles with F. S. I., 3½ years with housing body; plans, specifications, surveying land, building, levelling, dilapidations; some experience in valuations. SANDFORD, 11 Spencer Avenue, London, N. 13.

SECRETARY-COMPANION, single lady, 37, good French, German, typing, teaching and literary qualifications, seeks any suitable post; domesticated and adaptable; travelling or otherwise; with Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2549, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SUCCESSFUL business man seeks responsible position in any live organization; salary quite secondary to scope for integrity and hard work. Write PARTRIDGE, 34 Stilecroft Gardens, North Wembley.

THOROUGHLY capable gentlewoman seeks part-time employment; good needlewoman, musical, catering, shopping, etc. E. C., Paddington 7984.

TRAINED secretary desires post; shorthand, typing and general secretarial subjects; would travel. Box M-2567, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG lady desires post as secretary to author, business or professional man; all necessary qualifications. Box M-2482, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Service suites and bedsitting-rooms, constant hot water, telephone all rooms. 13 Half Moon St., W. 1. Tel.: Mayfair 0678.

SERVICE SUITES

QUIET COMFORT AND CHARM—Permanent or passing guests; combined rooms, suite with kitchenette; central. 20 Orsett Terrace, London, W. 2.

SUITES

LONDON, THE MAIDA VALE AND ST. JOHN'S WOOD APARTMENT BUREAU—For all kinds of accommodation, rooms, flatlets, suites, etc., furnished and unfurnished, with or without service, all personally inspected. 97 Maida Vale, W. 9. Phone Cunningham 1737.

TEACHERS

MRS. BARTHOLOMEW'S SECRETARIAL TRAINING for Educated Girls (Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc.) leads to well-paid posts in the higher branches of clerical work; positions found; inexpensive fees. 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees; tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; specialities: Languages, verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 9 months' course. Full particulars on application. R. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

TEACHER'S POST WANTED

CHALLONER SCHOOL, 73 Queens Gate, London—Experienced kindergarten mistress required at the end of April; good music and handwork a recommendation. Apply The Principal.

TUTORS

G. E. BRINE, examination tutor, etc.; a few hours free on Saturday. 33 Spalding Rd., S.W. 17. Tel. Streatham 9262.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Two charming bedsitting rooms in lady's home, running water, central heating, gas ring; nice garden; handy buses. Underground, 15 minutes Piccadilly; 1 gn. p. w. including light, bath; breakfast optional. 158 Castlenau, S. W. 13.

LONDON, NEAR KENSINGTON PALACE GARDENS—ROOMS, unfurnished from 15/-, furnished bed-sitting from 21/-, bathrooms, constant hot water, service optional. Write VAUGHAN, 9 Vicarage Gate, or phone Bayswater 3834.

LONDON, S. KENSINGTON—For lady in mansion flat, bright room furnished, central heating, gas fire, constant hot water, meals if desired; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2320, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Bed-sitting room furnished; lady or gentleman; electric light, gas fire; 10/6 weekly. MRS. SKERTCHLY, 105 Churchfield Road, Acton, W. 3.

LONDON, 45 Russell Rd., Kensington, W. 14—Particularly bright and comfortable bed-sitting rooms, gas fires and rings; service and breakfast optional. MRS. KENNEDY, Western 0881.

LONDON, NR. WESTMINSTER—Lady would like to share her comfortable flat with another, convenient trams, buses, etc.; terms reasonable. Box M-450, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, S. KENSINGTON STATION (few minutes from)—Comfortable bed-sitting room with breakfast; terms moderate. Phone Flaxman 9372 or Box M-814, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, W.—Bed-sitting room to let; well furnished, 1st floor; bath, electric light; private; near Christian Science church. 5 Chepstow Crescent, Notting Hill Gate Tube.

LONDON, BAYSWATER—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms in quiet house, from 13/6d.; first floor south room with own kitchen, 21/-; breakfasts if desired. Bayswater 2576. MISSES EVANS & LIVESAY, 36 Colville Terrace, W. 11.

LONDON, HYDE PARK—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms and breakfast, electric light, gas fires with ring, geyser bath, telephone; terms double £2.10.0; single from 27/6. 21 Orsett Terrace W. 2. Tel. Paddington 8097.

LONDON, 28 Lansdowne Crescent, Ladbroke Grove—Bed-sitting rooms from 15/- single, 25/- double; quiet house, meals optional. Park 2727.

LONDON, Chelsea, 27 Oakley Street—Well-furnished, divan-sitting rooms; breakfast and service, constant hot water. Flaxman 8048.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms (single and double); terms moderate; meals optional. Apply 78 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. 14.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON — Two brothers require furnished service rooms—2 bedrooms and sitting room or 2 bed-sitting rooms; convenient for City. C. R. L., 3 Ovington Gardens, S. W. 3.

WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms, one as kitchen, London area; low rent; with Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-2341, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

House and Estate Agents
STREATHAM and DISTRICT
Livings & Walsh
Rents Collected. Estates Managed
Surveys and Valuations
Mortgages Arranged
74, STREATHAM HIGH ROAD, S. W. 16
STREATHAM 1969

RIDING INSTRUCTION

HORSE management as a career; resident pupils taken at beautiful country house in Kent; full course of equitation and stable management. Box M-2373, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

TYPEWRITING, duplicating, shorthand; all secretarial work undertaken. MRS. CAPON, 4A South Bank Terrace, Surbiton, Surrey.

ENGLAND

LONDON

LONDON

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

F. WARREN & CO.'S
WARRANTED
COALS
Drayton House, Gordon Street, W. C. 1
(Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

THE SHOP WITH AN OBJECT
ON DECK
QUAY SIDE
Arnall RESTAURANT
2/6 4-Course Dinner
Luncheons, Teas, Grills, Home-made Cakes, Jams, Chocolate.
39-40 Sussex Place, S. W. 7.
Close to S. Ken. Station (Kensington 7437)

Electrical Contracts & Maintenance Co
(1925) LTD
10 Princes St., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken.
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES
INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS
REPAIRS

Reliance Laundry
Delton Road, Willesden Green, N.W.2.
Best Family work. Shirts and collars a speciality. Highly "Glazed" or "Flat" Finish. Repairing done. Buttons replaced free of charge. A trial solicited.

Picture Framing, Gilding, etc.
Highest Class of Workmanship
J. MIDDLETON
231 King's Rd. Chelsea. Tel. Flaxman 0739
Established 30 years

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Waves
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Rd. (Nr. Sloane Square)
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Daily Features

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Apostle

THE word *Apostle* means literally "one who is sent forth" or commissioned to fulfill a special task. Thus it is but natural that the 12 men whom Jesus appointed should be called "the Apostles." Paul claimed to be an Apostle on the ground that he also had received a commission from Christ Jesus, who appeared to him on the Damascus road after the Resurrection (I Cor. 9:1). His apostleship appears to have been bitterly contested, but he vehemently and successfully defended his claim (II Cor. 12:11).

In the New Testament, Barnabas (Acts 14:4) and Andronicus and Junias (Rom. 16:7) also received the title "Apostle" no doubt because (in accordance with an ancient tradition recorded by Origen) they were among the Seventy whom Jesus sent forth (Luke 10:1).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest (L. A. K.)—The correspondent writes:

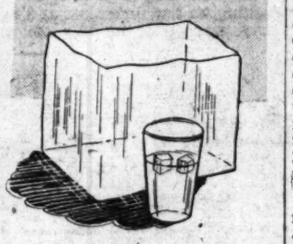
The name of the capital of Hungary should be pronounced in the original Hungarian, which sounds so beautiful: the *u* as *oo* in *foot*, and the *s* as *sh*, *Boodapesht*.

Now if the class will kindly gather round, we shall see what we should have to do if we were to carry out the suggestion to its logical conclusion:

We should have to spell Vienna as "Wien" and sound it *Veen;* Prague we should have to spell "Praha" and sound *Prah'-ha;* Rome, "Roma," *Ro'-ma;* Moscow, "Moskva," *Moskva';* Brussels, "Bruxelles," *Brussel';* Copenhagen, "Kobenhavn," *Kuh-pn-houn';* Belgrade, "Beograd," *Beh-o'-grad;* Warsaw, "Warszawa," *Var-shah'-va;* Bucharest, "Bucuresti," *Boo-koo-resh'-ty;* and so on, keeping only to the capitals!

Laudable as the suggestion may seem, to carry it out would require a prodigious knowledge of languages. Pity the geography teacher!

Worth Knowing



THE ICE CONSUMED DAILY IN THE UNITED STATES AMOUNTS TO 2,000,000,000-LBS.!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odds and Ends

Named After a President

Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, was named for President Monroe.

First American Cows

The first cows to be imported into the United States were bought by Governor Winslow of Massachusetts in 1624.

Fine Work

Charles Howard Baker of Spokane, Wash., engraved the entire Lord's Prayer on the head of an ordinary common pin.

In Lighter Vein

New Yorker

"Oil, gold, maybe basements—the CWA just said dig."

Today's Limerick

In Louisville once lived a colonel
Who went out on rambles noctolonel
A polecat and he
Once failed to agree—
He now makes his rambles diolonel.

Incomplete

"I always think there is something incomplete about people who do not love animals."

"Yes, postmen often find it is the seat of their trousers."

Work Interfered

The son of a proprietor of a wholesale drapery establishment entered the business, and, as he took a violent dislike to the duties of the counting-house, his father decided to give him a trial "on the road."

On returning from his first trip, his father asked him how he liked it.

"Oh," replied the young man, "it's quite a jolly life; you meet some decent fellows at the hotels, and have plenty of fun in the evenings; but what I don't like about it is calling on those drapers."—*Toronto Globe*

Learn to Cook, Brother

"Rise every morning," a magistrate advised a man in court, "with the fixed determination to make your wife realize that you are master of the house and see what happens."

We know what will happen. He'll have to get his own breakfast.—*Boston Transcript.*

Today's Typ-O-Graph

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Ann Suhinski, Pittsfield, Mass., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE DANCE

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

An experienced newspaper writer strives to catch the attention of the reader in the first paragraph of his article. He tries to interest readers at the outset. Newspaper articles reverse the school-composition style. They begin with the climax of the story. Readers won't wait for the main points if the writer "beats around the bush" before coming to what he has to say.

"I began my efforts at composition as an apprentice in a newspaper office, by condensing the news, more especially the foreign, which I was directed to put into type from the city journals received at our office; endeavoring to give in fewer words the gist of the information, in so far, at least, as it would be likely to interest our rural readers," says Horace Greeley, in his "Autobiography."

Francis Trevelyan Miller, economist, historian, founder of the Journal of American History, and writer for newspapers and magazines, once said: "Our newspapers show more moral courage in emergencies than any other group of citizens. They risk more and they give more to public welfare than any other group of men in the world except soldiers on the battlefield under fire."

There is no better asset for any newspaper than absolute accuracy, unless it be absolute truth, and truth is accuracy, fidelity to fact, honesty, and integrity in every detail and process of publication.

Riddle Answers

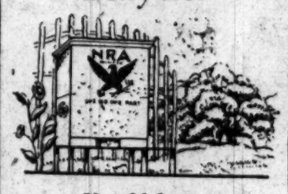
1. He is care-ful.
2. Icicles.
3. Fortune.
4. When long experience has made him sage.
5. K (N (cayenne).
6. Stone.
7. Because his is all net profit.
8. Date.
9. Debts.
10. It is far-fetched and full of nonsense.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

MEN do not suspect faults which they do not commit.
—JOHNSON

Betty Bee



Unselfishness

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF AT times Betty Bee and her sisters seem to have temperament, let us be patient. Some of our most successful actresses and singers have had similar problems. To condemn Betty for an occasional outbreak is unjust. Whenever it happened, depend upon it, there was some provocation.

Betty had just returned to the hive with a load of nectar. Together with thousands of her sisters she was intent upon depositing her precious cargo, and, after a brief interlude, winging away for more. She was busily engaged when Farmer Brown arrived and removed the top of the hive, taking out some of the frames that were laden with honey.

The bees paid no heed. Without protest, they permitted him to take from them the results of many days' labor. He might destroy these frames and despoil the contents before their very eyes, yet they would show no resentment. Thoughtless people have greedily robbed a hive until insufficient food was left to sustain the life of those who had collected it, but there was no protest.

Farmer Brown had hired a boy to assist him. After a few days the youngster had overcome his notion that bees were born only to sting, and was proving himself a competent helper. Honey-extracting time was at hand. Farmer Brown, called away for the day, directed the boy to take the loaded frames from certain hives. He was specific in his instructions, especially emphasizing that the work should be done during the middle of the day, when many of the bees would be absent and those in the hive would be busy. Alas! It is the unexpected that upsets the best laid plans, as you will learn on Wednesday.

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. Why is a man in the midst of trouble like a prudent man?
2. What grows in winter, disappears in summer, and has its roots upward?
3. What tune makes everybody glad?
4. When may a man be said to belong to the vegetable kingdom?
5. Which are the two hottest letters of the alphabet?
6. What is the word of five letters of which when you take away two only one remains?
7. Why must a fisherman be very wealthy?
8. Which is the most important tree in history?
9. What things increase the more you contract them?
10. Why is a conundrum like a parrot?

Brevities

Louisville Courier-Journal: You may "run down" a man's home town or even his college, but one never dares to say anything against the kind of car he operates.

Detroit Free Press: The average business man prefers golf to bridge for a mighty reason. His wife can't beat him at golf.

Arkansas Gazette: Stickler for geographical accuracy out our way always refers to his wife's Peke pup as a Peipingese.

Toledo Blade: Cheer up, everybody, the lie detector doesn't work.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Garden Ornaments

GARDEN ornaments cut from plywood and made to stand upright, on a bottom spike—little knomes or tall cranes painted vividly in red, white, or green—these are among the decorations made by a boy who has beautified countless gardens in our city, ready for spring plantings. His work is a simple application of his manual training knowledge. To show a few samples and mention his price to most every householder with a garden, rockery, pool, or lawn that exhibits a well-kempt appearance, is to take an order, which he fills in his little basement workshop.
Mrs. C. M. L.

Mending Umbrellas

GOING around the neighborhood offering to fix umbrellas, a man has found one or two needing some little attention in most homes. In some instances the frame has needed repair, the cover resewing, the handle fastened; or in children's umbrellas, sometimes a sandpapering and varnishing of the main wooden rod have enabled the umbrella to slide and open more freely. A small kit comprising pliers, screwdriver, bits of wire, thread, etc., is all that he requires for his work; and he finds much work in rainy weather.
C. L.

State Flowers No. 17

Colorado: Columbine

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN NEARLY every region of suitable climate in the world grows at least one of the 100 or more species of columbine. Colorado's floral emblem is the western, blue-flowered one, botanically known as *Aquilegia cærulea*. It ranges from Montana to New Mexico along the lower slopes of the Rockies.

People of the Centennial State insist that the columbine is at its best there, and they boast of blooms sometimes more than three inches across, and deep blue in the wild state. Dug up and transplanted to gardens, they do poorly. The color fades and the blossoms become smaller. Our photograph shows both a hummingbirds-eye view, direct from the front, and the bumblebee's view, from the side. In the West it takes either a long-tongued insect or a hummingbird to reach the nectaries as nature intended them to be reached. Sometimes, however, a practical bee will slash the spurs from the side and thus ingeniously secure the reward of sweet nectar without pollinating the flower, as proper agents are supposed to do.

Both the school children and the Colorado Legislature named this the State's floral emblem. Columbine in Latin means "dove."

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Bad Temper

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE came unto me one who said, I have a Very Bad Temper. And he said it with what he thought was Humility, but it was as it had been a certain sort of Pride. And I said, Thou art a Narrow-Minded Man. Then was he angry, and I knew that he was no Liar when he said that he had a Bad Temper. And when he had said More or Less, I silenced him, and said, I believe thee when thou saidest that thou hadst a Bad Temper; I did not ask thee to make such a Display of it.

And he said, Thou hast Insulted me; for a Quick Temper is not the sign of a Narrow Mind, but of a Warm and Generous Nature; for if I am quick to be angry I am quick also to get over it, and very ready to Make Amends.

Now we spake in the Garden, and I left him for a moment, and when I returned I had been in the Kitchen, and I brought back an Egg.

And I threw the Egg at the Back Fence, and it Brake and spattered the Fence.

And I said Thou speakest of Making Amends. Gather up that Egg again, and clean off the Fence, and put the Egg back into the Shell, and set an Hen upon it, and make of it a Plymouth Rock Rooster. Then talk to me of Making Amends for thine outbursts of Temper. For thou spatterest over all thy friends, and splashest them with thy fury, and then thou dost leave them to clean off thy rage and try to forget thine unreasonable words, and thou thinkest thou hast Made Amends.

And I said, the best way to Make Amends for a Bad Temper is to keep thy temper to thyself.

And he said, Verily thou didst say of me that I had a Narrow Mind, and I will take that from no man.

And I said, Thou wilt take it once again from me. Thou hast a Narrow Mind. He who hath a Bad Temper is a man who is capable of seeing but one aspect of a thing at a time, and incapable of withholding his snap judgment until he may learn the whole truth. And because he is both narrow-minded and childish, therefore doth he fly into a rage, as thou hast done and habitually dost do. Flatter not thyself that this is the sign of a generous nature, for I have told thee already of what it is a sign.

And he was silent.

And I went and got out the Hose, and started to wash off the Egg from the Fence.

And he would not have it so, but caught the Nozzle from my hand and himself washed off the Egg from the Fence.

And he said:

Though I be not able to produce a Plymouth Rock Rooster from that Egg, yet hath it not been wholly wasted.

And I am inclined to think that he had Learned Something that was worth the price of an Egg.

And Eggs just then were Eggs.

And I should like to buy some more of them and teach to other men, and some women, the Same Lesson.

The Editor's Puzzle

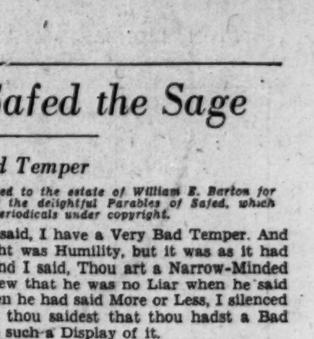
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

234

I like the winter the
best of all the four
seasons said the girl
Of course winter in the
city is not scarcely to
be compared to winter
in the country when one
can go skating and sled-
ding, yet notwithstanding
this I like winter bet-
than the other seasons
even in the city

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Boy and a Dog

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

ON CHRISTMAS EVE, little Monty said to his mother, "I guess my dog will be here tonight."

"What dog?" Mrs. L—— asked in surprise. She did not know that Monty had made the rounds at the department stores during Christmas week and had asked each Santy to bring him a dog, and that each one had promised!

Very lovingly Mrs. L—— explained to Monty that it might be inconvenient to keep a dog in an apartment, and as it was getting late it might be a good thing to give up the idea of receiving a dog for Christmas. Maybe next year things would be different and he could have one.

Monty listened to his mother's explanation and replied, "Well, the only thing I can do is to pray, and if it is right for me to have a dog, I can have one."

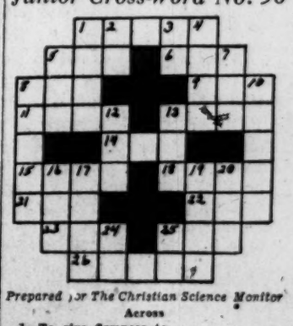
Later in the evening the mother and child went down to the corner grocery for some last-minute supplies. When they entered the door a Negro woman said to Monty, "Little boy, do you want a dog?" It developed that she had six puppies, but could not afford to keep them and was looking for a good home for each of them.

The little puppy returned Mrs. L——'s gaze understandingly. She was scraggy, hungry, and dirty, and her pedigree left nothing to be desired in the way of variety.

Mrs. L—— pondered the problem a few minutes. She was a busy woman, employed in an office, and the puppy would be an added care and expense. But she did not want to discourage Monty's faith, so she took the puppy home, gave her a bath, combed the scraggy hair, and fed her until the hungry little waif was satisfied.

In response to the love given her, the puppy has developed exceptionally cunning traits and shows her love and gratitude on every occasion.

Junior Cross-Word No. 90



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—To give firmness to.
5—Aged.
6—Eggs.
8—African antelope.
9—Conclude.
11—To fume.
13—River in Italy flowing into the Mediterranean.
14—Fort Wayne is second largest city in this state (abbr.).
15—Diagram.
18—Flightless bird, now extinct.
21—To gnaw.
22—Negative conjunction.
23—Food fish.
25—To chill.
26—Small rodent.

Down

1—A color.
2—Radium (abbr.).
3—Prefix signifying "with."
4—Always.
5—Number.
7—Girl's name.
8—Berry of the grapevine.
10—A giver.
15—Relatives collectively.
12—Say further.
16—Resinous substance.
17—Particle.
19—Formerly.
20—Female deer.
24—To set.
25—Exists.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Too Much to Eat

FIRST among beneficiaries of the Government spending program in the United States, according to a recent computation by Moody's Investors Service, is the American farmer. Running second by only a hairbreadth is the banker, and third the construction man. But of these and other recipients apparently only the farmer is being paid not to produce goods but to destroy them.

While aid to the banks is in loans or stock purchases, and the construction payments are for public works, $515,000,000 of the $1,833,000,000 advanced to agriculture is in benefits for crop reduction—to hog raisers for not raising hogs, to cotton growers for not growing cotton, to wheat farmers for not planting wheat, and so on.

Thus stated the proposition seems to condemn itself, or at least to raise the question, "Can there be any enrichment by destruction and limitation?" Indeed, when cotton was being plowed under and brood sows being sold for slaughter last year there was searching inquiry in the hearts of some: "Is it right to destroy?"

Men have been taught for centuries to have a high regard for the gift of abundance in nature and to cherish the Biblical promise, "The land shall yield her increase." Yet does this signify that the fruits of field and flock are in some way sacrosanct? Or is there likelihood of exalting the symbol and missing the essence in this question of human supply?

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Does not the significance of supply lie in the degree to which it actually fits the human need? Up to that point the production of food and raiment is worthy service and an expression of good will to men; hence has a value that is ethical as well as commercial. But there is no value or virtue—beyond perhaps a good intention— in producing more of a particular commodity than people want or can use. And while better distribution undoubtedly could place more of America's bounty in hungry mouths, nevertheless Mr. Stuart Chase says, "A recent calculation shows that the United States now produces some 40 per cent more food than the population can possibly eat. Not *buy*, mind you, but *eat*."

At one time this excess was wanted abroad. But now the nations which once took half of America's cotton, one-third of her lard and a fourth of her wheat prefer to develop their own supplies at almost any price. Nor is the American farmer the only one to suffer from these economic nationalisms. There have been wholesale slaughters of sheep in Chile and distress among the sugar growers of Cuba, the pig raisers of Poland and so on, as political trade barriers cut off their former markets.

Under these circumstances while it remains true that destruction cannot increase the wealth of humanity in goods it is also true that under the law of supply and demand there is no enrichment in overproduction. Rather does it operate as a lever of injustice upon the producing group and destroy part of the return they would get for a correctly adjusted supply.

Why, one may ask, do other nations close their borders to these outpourings of bounty? The reasons mainly are two. One is the fear of war and the urge for economic self-sufficiency on military grounds. The other is the inability to sell to the United States or other creditor nations in sufficient quantities both to pay debt service and to purchase goods.

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To lay the first of these obstacles, Americans and others must give attention to the intangible exports of good will, understanding and international coöperation to eliminate the possibility of war. To remove the second, nations must cultivate a willingness to receive, canvass the kinds of goods they can best accept and prepare to give up industries in which they are least efficient.

Until this is done—and it will take time even if begun at once—producers such as the American farmer must cut the cloth of production to fit the market need which they actually serve. This is what non-agricultural producers do or try to do, and it is increasingly accepted as the goal of sound management. When a manufacturing industry is rationalized, by mergers or government action, the less efficient plants are put out of production, often with compensation. When crop control is attained by simply leaving land out of production, preferably the poorest land, then it does by plan only what would eventually result and with more hardship by letting economic nature take its course.

It is, then, both common sense and sound ethics to work to produce what men actually need rather than what they have traditionally needed.

The need now is not more wheat, corn, cotton, pork or cheese but more discernment, better citizenship, a greater willingness to give economic justice, better distribution of the abundance at hand and more leisure spent in cultivation of mutual understanding among men. A program that will help men lift their eyes from the soil long enough to give attention to some of these new products is worth some outlay. Right production control, whether in agriculture, industry or the arts, does not mean limitation but redirection of our efforts.

Child Labor at the Crossroads

OBSERVANCE of Child Labor Day in the United States this week-end took on special significance because the child labor question is at a crossroads stage. No previous year has brought so much progress as national action under the temporary NRA codes of some 150 industries. But these codes expire in 1935, and unless some other method of retaining national control is achieved, the situation will revert to previous unsatisfactory conditions. Hence the need for action on the proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

After lying nearly dormant for eight or nine years, the amendment has lately won fresh support and ratification by 20 of the 36 states necessary. Maine and Pennsylvania ratified recently. The amendment is pending in New York, Massachusetts, Mississippi and Rhode Island and is about to be introduced in the Legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky.

The NRA codes have released 100,000 children under sixteen years of age from industry. Another 30,000 boys and girls, sixteen to eighteen years old, have been removed from especially hazardous work. But 240,000 children under sixteen are working in occupations not covered by codes. Apparently these are the "forgotten children."

Renewed interest in the amendment has aroused both advocates and opponents. The forces of reaction and calloused commercial exploitation of children are organizing, led by politically powerful groups of employers seeking cheap labor and by legalists who object to the extension of federal police power and fear "invasion" of the rights of the home and family.

The legalistic argument raises sharply the question of whether or not Congress may be trusted to legislate on a human problem common to the entire country. It is pertinent to point out that the amendment is *permissive*, not mandatory. It merely gives Congress power to act. We submit that Congress must be trusted to legislate or the theory of representative government breaks down.

It is inconceivable that Congress would bar all employment for children under eighteen or prevent children from helping their parents at home or on the farm. Although the states have always possessed even more sweeping power, none has abused it. The necessity of federal control arises from the fact that industries in states prohibiting it cannot compete with those permitting it. Even should Congress attempt to pass too drastic a law, public opinion undoubtedly would call a halt. Fears such as that just expressed by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, that Congress might order military training for all boys between fourteen and eighteen, merely show the ridiculous lengths to which the legalistic argument may be carried. Actually a federal law may be expected to follow the standards in the NRA codes and would differ little from the present New York State law. It would prevent the worst abuses rather than prohibit all work by children.

Two roads lie open for what President Roosevelt recently termed the "ancient atrocity" of child labor. It may travel from a temporary ban under the codes along the road of constitutional amendment to permanent abolition, or it may take the back-track to insufficient and spotty state regulation. Which road is chosen depends on the state of enlightenment of the public mind and conscience. The challenge is inescapable.

Honest Disguise

"AN AUTHOR has just protested, through the letters-to-the-editor column of the New York Times, against the post office's practice of charging first-class mail rates on book manuscripts. He says these manuscripts should be regarded as samples of a manufacturer's wares, which may go through the mails at the parcel post rate. One politely infers that the protest arises not so much because the author had to pay $1.89 to recover from the post office a manuscript on which he had already paid 12 cents postage as from a noble desire to save American literature.

Of course, there must be ways of getting around these charges—ways, of course, that no reputable newspaper would indorse. In the first place, why admit that this bulk, with which you are about to bend some honest mail carrier's shoulders, is a manuscript? Especially when by doing so you run the risk not only of financial injury at the hands of the post office, but an added insult in the tolerant amusement with which post office clerks regard your evident assumption that you really are an author.

Honest authors probably never would stoop to put their manuscripts into shoe boxes or wrap them up like the laundry that ambitious students in city colleges mail home to be washed with country water. But some of these honest authors could count on a publisher's agreement, and perhaps in later years feel they had not been so wrong after all, if they simply labeled the parcel "Tripe" and let it go at whatever rates the New Deal Government has worked out to help stimulate the delicatessen mail-order business.

Grounds for New Inquiry

WHEN the Republicans begin to make lollipops for the Democrats it is clear that a new political era is at hand. The undue interest which many Republicans are taking in Democratic policies is causing some alarm. With the elephant already parking his trunk in the donkey's grazing ground there is considerable speculation as to what the ultimate outcome will be. When the elephant begins to bray like a donkey it is about time to look into the situation.

Baskets of flowers are being handed to the Democratic Administration by Republican admirers who bravely walk up the front doorstep in broad daylight and hang them on the doorknob. Recently a Republican leader in Massachusetts was so overcome with political ecstasy that he openly garnished the Republican nomination for United States Senator with sprays of Democratic admiration, placed it on the biggest and best Wedgwood platter in the Republican cupboard and proposed that it be handed to the Democratic incumbent.

The Democrats themselves are becoming somewhat disturbed over this sudden display of affection on the part of their one-time haughty neighbors who used to insist that those poor Democrats "be kept in their proper place." They don't want their faithful donkey to develop any such proboscis as hangs from the front elevation of an elephant, nor to be exposed to any possibility of the letters G. O. P. making their appearance upon its well-fattened sides.

Clear the Traffic Dockets

THE need for separate courts to try cases involving automobile law violations gains impetus through figures just presented by the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles. They show that in the ninety-five courts of the State during 1933, nearly 50,000 motor vehicle cases cluttered up their already overcrowded dockets.

It is obvious that these cases, ranging from minor infractions of the law such as overtime parking, to the more serious charges of driving under the influence of liquor, contributed largely to the congestion before the criminal courts. Some cases are of several years' standing. If they were separated from the jurisdiction of county, district and municipal courts, keeping abreast of the dockets would seem a fairly easy task. A court supervised by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles should result in a speedier and fairer disposition of cases.

The Registry's report shows 14,590 cases were dismissed last year from the courts without convictions or fines. Obviously, masses of petty cases, as probably most of these were, should not be permitted to clog the regular court dockets. And is a minor violation, such as illegal parking, really a criminal offense? Should such trivial cases take up the time of a criminal court? Nearly everybody seems to agree that they should not.

Moreover, a registry court would eliminate formality and "red tape" which attend trials in the state courts. Evidence could be presented quickly and simply, not only saving the court's time, but making persons more willing to serve as witnesses.

Surely, the need for a separate traffic court, whether it be under the jurisdiction of the Registrar or a special board appointed by the Governor, is becoming increasingly apparent from year to year as highway travel grows. The State's Judicial Council and the Massachusetts Crime Commission have recommended such a court.

Some states are trying a system under police control whereby fines are paid "on the spot" and according to the number of offenses filed against the violator. But this would seem to open a way for graft rather than correct the prevalent practice of police officers accepting money to "fix" cases.

Putting automobile violation court cases within the jurisdiction of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles or a special board has been suggested in bills to the Massachusetts and other state legislatures. The Bay State might well lead the way in a judicial reform which the rest of the nation would watch with a keen eye.

Women and Causes

IF A list were to be made of women who have devoted themselves to causes, within the last century alone, the record would be long. It might well start with two great Englishwomen, Josephine Butler and Florence Nightingale. But unless the world soon shows a capacity for more rapid improvement than in the past, the list will not end with the women of the present day.

There are, of course, many reasons why causes call for and receive the genius and devotion of women. Suffering humanity is as a child to the woman of generous impulses, and she whole-heartedly comes to its aid. Not always wisely, perhaps, but invariably with sympathy and consecration. Women possess also, though often unconsciously, a tenacity of purpose that sustains them on the long march, when the goal seems like a mirage. Through lack of experience—for working in groups is comparatively new to them—they may sometimes be irritated over small issues; over committee meetings, lobbying, the conflict of personalities; but in the long run they keep their vision and remain undaunted.

And causes today which call for support are many. In some quarters of the globe shadows of war seem hourly to deepen. In others, poverty and its accompanying ills rage cruelly. Everywhere fear of the past or the future darkens the present. What can women do about it?

They are doing something about it; that question is being answered in no little measure by women from the far-flung ranks of the Save the Children Fund International Union of Geneva to the Frontier Nursing Service in the mountains of Kentucky. In the United States women are faced with an immediate plan to spend millions of dollars on naval construction while millions of children are deprived of school because there is insufficient money to keep schools open. In other countries similar catastrophies vital and imperative threaten the home.

It is not conceivable that women will fail to take up the challenge of the hour, stupendous as it is. If they will but unite in their undertakings, their efforts need not be numbered among "lost" causes.

Editorial Notes

Ohio State University's ninety-five freshmen over twenty-five years old are probably regarded rather highly even by the sophomores.

Current interest in the stratosphere seems to point to a fertile field for "space writers."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Mr. Ford Buys McGuffey's Cabin—Dr. Lowell's Availability for the Senate

IN A bookcase at my home I have six school books, the ancient McGuffey readers, complete, which bear the autograph of Henry Ford. Two or three years ago, going through his ancient village at Dearborn, Mich., I was chatting with the automobile manufacturer concerning education in these days, and he promptly avowed his idolatry of the McGuffey textbooks, and lavished on me a complete set—which I am frank to say interest me much more because of the source whence I obtained them than because of their inherent literary merit, although that is by no means contemptible.

But when Mr. Ford starts out to do honor to one who influenced him in early life, he doesn't do it in a halfway manner. In the village at Dearborn one finds all sorts of relics of Thomas A. Edison, including his former laboratory, with the innumerable bottles containing chemical reagents and substances of various kinds, all filled and placed where they were when that great inventor was working with them. An interesting remark was made by the custodian who showed me about the laboratory at one time to the effect that there were substances there which never had been, and possibly never might have been employed in any sort of experiment, but that Mr. Edison, whenever he heard of a new chemical, immediately had it put in his laboratory in case the need might arise.

The same spirit of doing things thoroughly which leads Ford to keep up the Edison laboratory, characterizes his devotion to the memory of McGuffey. Early this month he made a pilgrimage to Washington, Penna., where he gathered up the decrepit old log cabin in which McGuffey was born. Furthermore, Mr. Ford bought the farm on which the cabin stood. Precisely what he is going to do with the cabin, nobody knows exactly, but it is understood that despite its very shattered state, he is going to reërect it in his Dearborn village. The farm may be utilized as a memorial to the pioneer educator.

I was interested to learn from one of those who knew of Mr. Ford's visit to the Washington countryside that despite his years, for he is now past seventy, he showed great activity. As Mr. Blayney, one of those who accompanied him, said: "He just lifted up the tails of his overcoat and jumped over one part of the fence as he went about the farm. I am seventy-five and fairly active, but I climbed through the smooth wire fence."

The McGuffey readers, and Dr. McGuffey himself, occupy a somewhat unique position in American educational history. The son of a farmer, Mr. McGuffey began the study of Latin at eighteen, walking miles once a week to recite to a neighboring country clergyman. He taught school, and saved enough to enable him to go to Washington College, now Washington and Jefferson, and by the time he was thirty, was president of a college in Cincinnati. His selection of material for the readers made him a great force in shaping the character of young Americans. Mr. Ford has gathered not merely his printed works, but a considerable number of his manuscripts, which perhaps would appeal to no other collector than the manufacturer of the famous flivver.

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Sometimes a political suggestion put forward very modestly and apparently highly revolutionary in its character, starts a movement which goes far toward revolutionizing politics. I wonder if there is not a possibility of something of the sort coming out of the proposition that Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, until recently president of Harvard University, should be the Republican candidate for United States Senator from Massachusetts in the next senatorial election. The Republicans of the old Bay State are not in any position which should inspire high confidence as to their ability to break the present solid Democratic delegation in the United States Senate.

Perhaps no more striking evidence of the almost complete bankruptcy of the organization is to be found than in the recent suggestion of one of its leaders that it should turn in and support David I. Walsh, one of the present Democratic incumbents. Mr. Walsh is an active and efficient public servant at Washington, if not a scintillating light of statesmanship. He is untiring in his endeavors to meet all appeals from constituents and even from citizens of Massachusetts who have not been his political supporters. And by this zeal for individual service he has built up great personal popularity. His name, however, is not attached to any considerable achievements in statecraft, nor could he be regarded as one of the leaders of the Senate.

In late years Massachusetts has not shone in the senatorial chamber. A State which has at times been represented by Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, George Frisbie Hoar, and Henry Cabot Lodge, must look upon Coolidge and Walsh as something of an anticlimax.

Dr. Lowell has had a life rich in public service. He has been much more than a president of Harvard University, although his services for that great educational institution find material monument in a group of buildings which border the Charles River, while his intellectual influence kept Harvard in its position of educational preëminence. He has studied deeply and written convincingly on government both in the United States and in foreign countries. That he would be desirous of accepting the honorable but arduous task of a Senator is rather more than doubtful. It might, however, be possible that so fitting a rounding out of a great public career would appeal to him.

Massachusetts may have drifted into a narrow partisanship and the control of politics by machine. It is incredible, however, that the candidacy of Dr. Lowell should be other than successful.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

How Strong Are Ties Between England and United States?—Readers Offer Opinions

Friendship Deep-Rooted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Abbot raises a very interesting question in his reference to Dean Inge in "Watching the World Go By" for January 8. When the Gloomy Dean states that the United States would probably leave England to its fate in another European war, he gauges American sentiment only half correctly. To be sure, our rapidly growing trend toward nationalism and isolation would seem to bear out his gloomy viewpoint. Right now we are disgusted with Europe, and at the same time we are involved in plenty of troubles of our own.

President Wilson's proposed treaty with France in 1919, whereby we would have bound ourselves to assist France in the event of unprovoked aggression by Germany, never even emerged from the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, and today it would be futile to attempt to bind the United States to any foreign undertaking. Some time in the future a defensive treaty with England may be the solution for permanent peace, but now is not the time.

The writer, when he enlisted voluntarily in 1918, had no strong feeling of friendship for France, but only wished to do his bit toward stopping an aggressive conqueror, a nation that had waged three wars of aggression with success, and was apparently winning a fourth. France, since the armistice, has not played a particularly heroic rôle, and the average American today feels that the problems of France are no concern of his. Friendship for England, however, is deeper rooted. Our ties of blood, our common language, the development of our country upon Anglo-Saxon institutions, and the similarity of our ideals, in all probability would arouse our sympathy should England be invaded or reduced to subjection. A short European war might not bring us in; but, in the writer's judgment, a long war, with England faring badly, would arouse us to action.

Cleveland, Ohio. PERCY W. BROWN.

"Never Again," People's Decision

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the search for some motive that would prompt the United States to take sides with Great Britain at some future date, Mr. Abbot recalls her action in 1917. Dean Inge suggests that it was the United States' love of France that brought her into the war; Mr. Abbot that it was because of the "common ancestry and idealism" of the two nations. The fact is, that a mathematician could prove, if you scraped off the false patriotism which hides real motives, that governments decided what sides their people were to take in the war from an entirely different basis. Their action was prompted, not by a desire to preserve mutually expressed spiritual qualities inherent in their national life, but to protect their material interests. Out of the experience of those four years, and their aftermath, the people have formed a resolve. Never again can a statesman dupe the common people into accepting war service as a patriotic contribution to one's nation. Not at least without proper presentation of all the facts. The hope of the world, in its struggle for freedom from the fallacy of war, is bound up in the love of liberty, which is the common ideal of the two great nations mentioned. WINSTON OGILVIE.

Ottawa, Canada.

Soldier to the Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Of course, such a contingency as Mr. Abbot raises is less probable than possible in view of the moral forces responsible for the evolution and maintenance of England. The most advanced peoples of the earth do not live by the sword alone. They survive the devastations and embroglios of human madness by reason of the light they studiously acquire through spiritual refinement. England has had, and I believe continues to possess, a sufficient number of nobly-minded people who are competent to guide the destiny of the nation.

As an American and soldier born under and inspired by traditions founded, I believe, on the same spiritual rock that has made England secure, I and those who think and appreciate like me could never stand supinely by without raising a hand to defend the good that belongs to dear old England and also to the rest of the world when earning its fruition. J. E. MCDONALD.

Palfurrias, Texas.

Ideals the Real Factor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Abbot asks two questions upon which I venture my opinion. The first, "Would the United States stand supinely by and see England invaded and reduced to subjection by a coalition of the nations of western Europe?" My answer to this is decidedly "No." I believe that the people of these United States would do all in their power to avert such a calamity.

As to the second, whether it was friendship for France rather than for England which brought America into the war, we are bound, as Mr. Abbot says, "to England by ties of blood, by history and by a common literature," and our ideals are identical, and these, I believe, were the real factors which brought us into the World War.

Rochester, N. Y. GRACE F. WEISENBECK.

Power of Public Opinion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If England were threatened with "subjection to a coalition of the nations of western Europe," I believe that there would be a bitter struggle in the United States before any support could be relied upon by Great Britain. A majority of citizens of Irish origin would oppose with vigor and resourcefulness any move that would benefit England, Ultimately, the more intelligent citizens would win, for Washington, of course, would yield to public opinion.

The world today is swept by a nationalistic wave; we would have to calm its Washington phases before we could see clearly enough to be of service to any nation.

Buffalo, N. Y. LAURA DUNBAR HAGARTY.

Youth Could Solve Problem

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During a meeting on January 9 of the local chapter of the Foreign Policy Asociation, Sisley Huddleston suggested that President Roosevelt could take an immense step toward the abolition of war by issuing a declaration with the British Government in opposition to war and resolving to discountenance by all practical means any belligerent.

However, should war break out and England be invaded, the writer feels that America would be drawn into the conflict. For years there has been a mutual feeling of security between Canadians and Americans. American industries may be found in Canada, and the reverse is true. They are as one people, subject only to different government.

The greatest thing that could be done today would be to bring the youth of the nations together. Between them there is no animosity. In our colleges we meet students from other countries and we find they are very much like ourselves. We all appreciate the same fine things of life. Youth wants to live peaceably.

If these young people could be brought together annually in conference where they could discuss the social and economic problems of their respective countries; and return to their native land where they might conduct lecture tours and impress upon their peoples the honesty and integrity of the youth in other countries, the writer feels that the great causes for war, fear and selfishness, would be destroyed. JOHN E. SNOW.

Worcester, Mass.

Prejudices to Be Removed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Before concluding that unity of ideals will necessarily induce unity of action in the event of Britain being at some future date, as Dean Inge assumes may happen, in danger of destruction, would it not be wise to consider why unity of action has not usually accompanied unity of ideals? Have ties of blood and ideals secured for Great Britain relatively as low debt terms as have been accorded to other nations? How many times more in proportion was demanded of and agreed to by Great Britain than Italy was asked to pay?

The British are logical in bringing to this country their ingrained love of liberty. Centuries of resistance to tyranny have made it an integral part of their being. And yet they often become anti-British where American policies are involved.

Fundamentally, of course, our institutions are British. Yet the nation has permitted the hatred of part of the people of what used to be the "United Kingdom" to determine for the other part its relationship with that kingdom. The American-Irish politician had the votes and he kept his voters fully supplied with denunciations of England, whose people in the main were largely suffering from the same conditions which were the basis of this fostered antagonism.

Until the people of the United States grasp the basic reason why their irrational hostility to Great Britain exists, it may be most unwise to assume that ingrained and sedulously fostered prejudices may not control even in Dean Inge's eventuality. ROBERT BAKER.

Brooklyn, N. Y.